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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1972

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 45-54 (4-11). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-53 (5-11). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-53 (5-11). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-53 (5-11). WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-53 (5-11).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

27,709



LASTED—Belfast firemen directing water onto remains shop destroyed by gellignite bomb early yesterday.

## U.K. Strike Crippling Industry

## Worker Layoffs Are Widespread

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—British industry was severely crippled today when several hundred thousand workers were suspended from their jobs as government orders limiting the use of electricity in factories went into effect.

With the national coal strike now in its 36th day, Britain shivered and stumbled through another day and night of blackouts. Many workers did not learn they were laid off until they turned up at factories this morning. Others who might have worked never arrived because of canceled electric train services.

One rough estimate provided by an official of the Department of Employment tonight placed the number of those left jobless at about 800,000. This would be about one in 30 of Britain's working population.

A court of inquiry, charged with proposing a compromise wage settlement, agreed to try to produce its report by Friday. Miners and officials of the National Coal Board begin testimony tomorrow.

Political bitterness over the dispute erupted in the House of Commons after the government requested approval of its emergency measures designed to conserve electricity. Opposition Labor party members denounced the Conservative government's handling of the strike, charging officials with incompetence and "incredible complacency."

Government Assailed  
"Britain now faces the most serious industrial crisis since the war," said Mrs. Shirley Williams, the Labor party spokeswoman on home affairs. "The emergency is of the government's own making."

As the debate droned on into the night, marked by the expected shouts of "foreign" from the members, the House itself was plunged into darkness for several minutes.

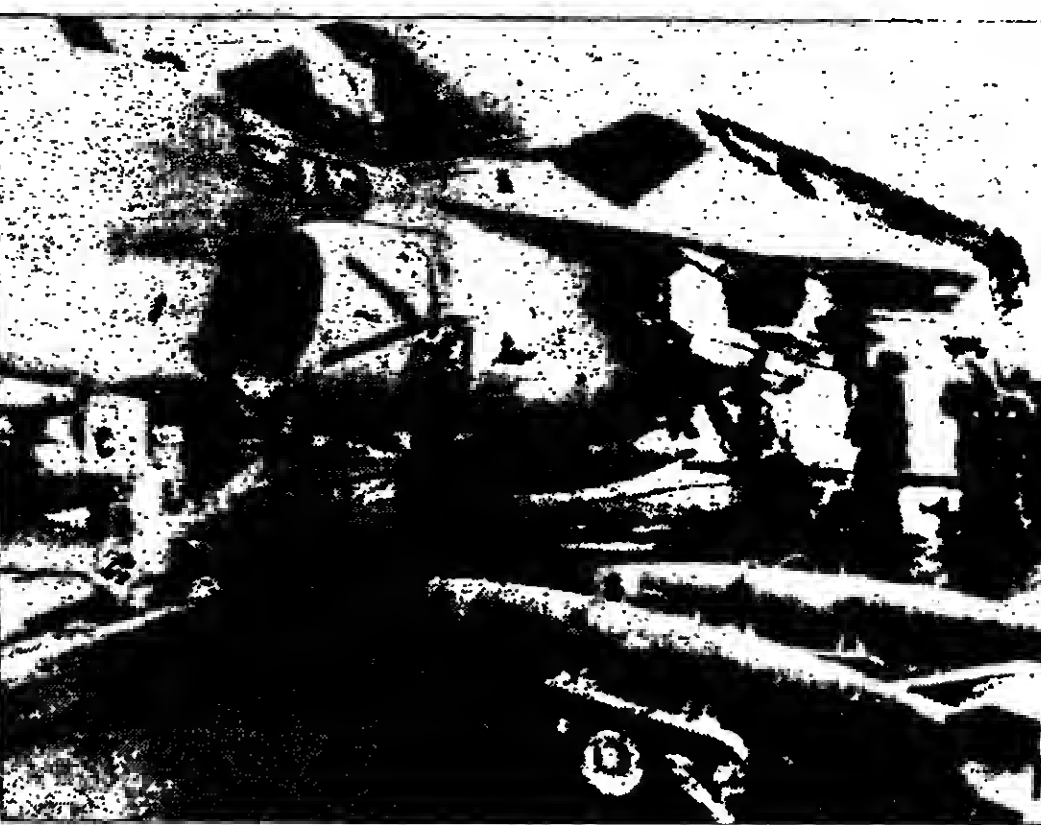
Speaking for the government, Home Secretary Reginald Maudling made another appeal to the miners to go back to work while the court of inquiry sits. He insisted it was now the general view of the public that the 300,000 striking miners should return to the pits.

Reports on the number of those laid off today, or placed on part-time work, were still coming in tonight. But some officials estimated that several hundred thousand workers were idle.

The estimates put the number of those suspended from their jobs today at about 12,000 in the steel industry, 50,000 automobile workers, 40,000 in textile plants, and perhaps up to 300,000 employees of other industries in the industrial Midlands, the North-east, Wales and elsewhere.

Some plants have decided to close down for the duration of the strike rather than try to produce at half-pace. Others will try to limp along.

With Prime Minister Edward Heath sitting at his right, Mr. Maudling acknowledged that the emergency measures had come quicker than anticipated because (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



BOMB LOAD—Crew members aboard U.S. carrier Constellation load bombs onto aircraft for missions over Laos and South Vietnam. Ship was summoned back recently to position in Gulf of Tonkin off Vietnam coast to deter possible offensive.

## Heavy U.S. Air Strikes Go On

## Allies Start 1-Day Tet Cease-Fire

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Feb. 14 (AP)—A 24-hour allied cease-fire in observance of the Tet lunar new year went into effect in Vietnam at 6 p.m. today, 17 hours after the start of a four-day cease-fire proclaimed by the Communist side.

The Saigon command said there were four minor enemy attacks after the Communist cease-fire began at 1 a.m.

Heavy U.S. bombing of two

Communist base areas along the Laotian border in the Central Highlands and near the A Shau Valley continued today. The U.S. Command has said it would observe the 24-hour Saigon truce, but an official spokesman for the command, Capt. James D'Entremont, said that bombing of enemy base areas on the Laotian and Cambodian sides of the border did not fall under the terms of the allied cease-fire.

The air strikes reported today included 27 missions by B-52s, primarily against the sprawling North Vietnamese base area along the border west of Kon Tum in the Central Highlands and near the A Shau Valley in Thua Thien Province, southwest of Hanoi.

During the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m., the command said, smaller fighter-bombers of the U.S. Air Force and Navy also flew 175 strikes, almost all of them against Communist base areas and infiltration trails in western Kon Tum Province.

The bombing campaign is also being carried on with equal intensity across the border inside Laos and Cambodia, according to informants, but the U.S. Command does not release details of the bombing there beyond acknowledging that American planes fly missions in Laos and Cambodia daily.

Drive on Angkor Wat  
PHNOM PENH, Feb. 14 (Reuters)—Two Cambodian columns edged cautiously forward today in a prolonged operation to drive back Communist outposts guarding the ancient jungle city of Angkor Wat and surround the forces inside its maze of 200 temples.

Western sources here said the object was to cut off the defending North Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge (Cambodian Communist) troops, who depend on food supplies from outside, and starve them into surrender.

The operation is expected to last several weeks, possibly months, to prevent open warfare among the temples with their priceless carvings.

Whitehouse Is Named  
Deputy Envoy to Saigon  
SAIGON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The U.S. Embassy announced today the previously reported appointment of Charles S. Whitehouse, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, as deputy ambassador to South Vietnam, replacing Samuel D. Berger.

Mr. Berger, who has served as the No. 2 U.S. diplomat in Saigon since 1968, will depart at the end of February for home leave and reassignment, an embassy spokesman said.

The study puts world population at 3.5 billion in 1970 and foresees that it will reach 5.5 billion by the year 2000.

## U.S. Puts China On Same Trade Basis as Russia

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Three days before departing for Peking, President Nixon today lifted some curbs on American trade with China, giving the People's Republic the same standing among this country's trade partners as the Soviet Union.

"We hope the People's Republic of China will be receptive to this step to open up communications with them," said White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler.

The President's action will enable U.S. businessmen to sell to mainland China such items as internal-combustion engines, rolling mills, construction equipment, locomotives and industrial chemicals without first getting specific U.S. government permission.

Locomotives, reportedly an item the Chinese most want to import, were not on the list of goods permitted to be sold to China when Mr. Nixon had earlier eased U.S. trade curbs.

The President's directive today relaxed restrictions against China in the trade field in two other respects.

Firms Abroad

It removed a requirement that U.S.-controlled firms in countries which are members of COMCON—the international coordinating committee on strategic trade with Communist countries—must obtain a license from the U.S. Treasury, in addition to licenses from the countries where they are situated, for the export of strategic goods to China.

This is the procedure that applies to the possible export of strategic goods to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Today's directive also eliminated a requirement that U.S.-controlled firms abroad obtain prior Treasury licensing for the export of foreign technology to China.

COMCON is composed of members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization minus Iceland, and with the addition of Japan.

While today's relaxation of restrictions puts China in the same trading category as the Soviet Union and most of Eastern Europe, it is far short of the most-favored-nation status granted by Washington to Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania and the non-Communist world.

Only North Vietnam, North Korea and Cuba still remain on the U.S. government's highly restricted trading list.

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## Greece Denies Threatening To Oust Cyprus's Makarios

NICOSIA, Feb. 14 (AP).—The Greek deputy foreign minister, Costas Panayiotakis, held a press conference here today to deny that the Greek government plans to oust Cyprus's president, Archbishop Makarios.

At the same time he released the full text of a Greek government note delivered to the Greek Cypriot leader Friday, a message whose secrecy had given rise to reports that the president's ouster had been threatened.

Mr. Panayiotakis said: "There are no plans by the Greek government for the violent or other ousting of President Makarios from office."

Cyprus government sources said President Makarios would reject the Greek note as "an unacceptable and humiliating ultimatum."

The full text confirmed previous statements by Mr. Panayiotakis that the Greek government demanded:

- The surrender by President Makarios of secretly imported Czechoslovak weapons to the UN peace force in Cyprus.
- The formation of a national unity government to include representatives of all nationalist sectors—including Gen. George Gri-

vas, the archbishop's archrival, who supports Enosis—or union with Greece.

President Makarios has twice refused to the Greek government's suggestions that he surrender the Czech arms, an official announcement in Athens said tonight.

The announcement by the Greek press secretariat said that Athens had earlier recommended that President Makarios hand over the arms to be stored by the Cyprus National Guard—which is under the control of a Greek general and entirely officered by Greek regular officers.

President Makarios refused to accept this recommendation, the Athens announcement said.

"A second similar démarche was also rejected by President Makarios," the announcement added.

It was then that the Greek government demanded that the arms should be placed immediately under the control of the UN peacekeeping force, according to the Athens statement.

### 'Acute Crisis'

"The acute crisis that shakes the Greek-Cypriots is well known," it added. "It is necessary to prevent a resort to violence."

The Athens statement said that distribution of the imported arms "for use in the internal Greek-Cypriot front" would constitute an act of national disaster because it would lead "to fratricide and to destruction."

The Greek government was today anxiously awaiting a reply from Cyprus to its message, and officials in Athens voiced hope that the door would be left open for further negotiations with President Makarios.

The United States and Britain are making intensive efforts to defuse the crisis, the Cyprus sources said.

It is feared that civil war may erupt between supporters of President Makarios and those of Gen. Gri-

The gravity of the situation was underlined by a warning in the newspaper Mesimvri, regarded as the mouthpiece of the colonists in Cyprus, that there would be bloodshed if the Communists attempted to stage a public rally in support of President Makarios.

The UN secretary-general's special representative Hristo Osozki, called on President Makarios today and told him that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is closely watching developments on Cyprus.

A statement by the UN unit here said the secretary-general "expressed the hope the present difficult situation would soon be overcome."

A meeting of President Makarios's Council of Ministers, which was reportedly convening today to consider the draft Cyprus government reply to the Athens message, did not materialize.

The Greek note made no reference to Gen. Grivas, who has been accused by President Makarios of organizing an armed conspiracy against the Cypriot regime since his secret return to the island last September.

Mr. Panayiotakis said the Greek government does not consider Gen. Grivas a conspirator. "He has a right to remain in hiding if he so wishes," he added.

Though the Cyprus government denies the importation of Czech arms, it is an open secret the weapons were imported to arm a special presidential guard against Gen. Grivas.

A young Greek-Cypriot was killed by an explosion today while apparently handling homemade bombs.

A police announcement said Petros Christodoulides, 25, was fatally wounded by an explosion in the yard of his home in the Larnaca district village of Ora. Police found three unexploded water-pipe bombs in the yard, the statement added.

Barcelon Lights Burn

BARCELONA, Feb. 14 (UPI).—While power cuts played havoc with British industry, 25,000 street lights in Barcelona burned all day today.

Daytime street illumination is being used as a weapon by electrical workers to force employers to accept demands for pay increases and fringe benefits.

## WEATHER

	C	F	
ALABAMA	25	75	Very cloudy
ALASKA	4	39	Very cloudy
ARIZONA	4	39	Very cloudy
ARKANSAS	18	65	Partly cloudy
CALIFORNIA	18	65	Partly cloudy
CANADA	7	45	Overcast
CHICAGO	7	45	Overcast
CINCINNATI	8	46	Overcast
CLEVELAND	8	46	Overcast
DALLAS	8	46	Overcast
DENVER	8	46	Overcast
DETROIT	8	46	Overcast
HOUSTON	8	46	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Partly cloudy
LONDON	11	52	Partly cloudy
MADRID	11	52	Partly cloudy
MILAN	11	52	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	11	52	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	11	52	Partly cloudy
MUNICH	11	52	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	11	52	Partly cloudy
OSLO	11	52	Partly cloudy
PARIS	11	52	Partly cloudy
ROME	11	52	Partly cloudy
SAN FRANCISCO	11	52	Partly cloudy
SEATTLE	11	52	Partly cloudy
SINGAPORE	11	52	Partly cloudy
ST. LOUIS	11	52	Partly cloudy
TOKYO	11	52	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	11	52	Partly cloudy
WARSZAWA	11	52	Partly cloudy
ZURICH	11	52	Partly cloudy

U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 7:00 GMT; others at 12:00 GMT.



British coal miners' pickets question truck driver in Bridgewater yesterday.

## U.K. Industry Is Paralyzed By Coal Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

of the inability to tap stockpiles. He said that picketing "some of it" prevented already mined coal from reaching power stations.

He argued that the government could not meet the miners' demands, saying that to do so would mean abandonment by the government of its fight against inflation. The miners are asking for pay increases averaging about 25 percent.

After seven hours of debate, punctuated by what often resembled schoolboy antics, the House backed the government's emergency moves by a vote of 315 to 276, a Tory majority of 39.

Concluding the government's defense, John Davies, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, said that if the strike continued, there would be no more coal for industry or homes in about two weeks. Even after it is settled, he said, restrictions will be needed "for weeks" until stockpiles could be replenished.

Under the emergency regulations, which took effect today, more than 20,000 factories are forbidden from operating more than three days a week. Larger companies, such as automobile and steel plants, were ordered to cut electricity use by 50 percent, but were not limited in the number of days for production.

[Thousands of London street lights flicked off today for the duration of the power crisis, blacking out huge areas of the capital on a scale not seen since World War II. Authorities ordered the move because electricity cuts have thrown street lighting time clocks completely out of gear, leaving many lights blazing needlessly in daylight, the Associated Press reported.]

[Only main road lighting will be left on, in hopes that the stop-start clocks will occasionally synchronize with darkness. Workmen were out in force today switching off all lighting in side streets and minor roads.]

Mr. Heath, who has appealed to the miners to return to work but otherwise avoided direct intervention in the dispute, called labor and business leaders to meetings tomorrow to discuss the repercussions of the strike, Victor Feather, the general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, Campbell Adamson and Sir John Partridge, both of the Confederation of British Industry, will call at 10 Downing Street.

In a bid to persuade the miners to go back to work before the close of inquiry reports, the Coal Board has offered them an average increase of \$8 a week now, with more later in line with the expected cost proposals. Its last offer to the miners was a package of 18 shillings to \$10.40 a week over 18 months.

The miners, who now earn from about \$4.7 a week for surface workers to \$7.8 for those underground, have demanded from \$10.40 to \$18.20 a week more over 12 months.

Britain Concerned

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP).—Government sources today expressed Britain's concern at reports—accepted here—that President Makarios has imported arms from Czechoslovakia.

Informants said the British are urgently discussing ways of controlling the dangerous situation with several countries—including Cyprus itself, Greece, Turkey and the United States.

Britain, Turkey and Greece are guarantors of the independence and sovereignty of the Mediterranean island under a 1960 agreement signed at Zurich following Britain's granting of independence to Cyprus. There has been no move by any government to invoke the Zurich guarantees.

Turkey Is Silent

ANKARA, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Turkey's Foreign Ministry today declined formal comment on the dispute between the Greek and Cyprus governments, but informants said developments in Nicosia were being closely followed.

The sources said Turkey does not want to be involved unless there is a threat to the Turkish minority in Cyprus.

Manila Blast Kills 16

MANILA, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Sixteen people died and at least 57 were injured when an explosion blasted a plastics factory in suburban Manila today. The dead included eight children from a nearby school.

Backers in Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Substantial bipartisan unpopularity is building in the Senate over the Nixon administration's failure to recognize Bangladesh. Nearly one-third of the Senate

## 2d Denunciation in 2 Days

## China Assails U.S. Over War A Week Before Nixon Arrival

(Continued from Page 1)

PEKING, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—China launched a new attack today on American policies in Indochina just a few days before President Nixon is due to leave the United States for his meeting with Chinese leaders here.

The attack, in the Communist party organ, People's Daily, came after some of the heaviest raids by American bombers ever recorded in Vietnam.

Written by "Commentator," thought to be a high official in the Chinese party and government, the article attacked the eight-point peace plan "dished up" by Mr. Nixon earlier this month and said the Chinese people strongly condemned new war acts by U.S. imperialists in Indochina.

The article, which was the second attack in two days on renewed American bombing to counter what the U.S. military command has called a new Communist buildup in Vietnam, said the Chinese people resolutely support the Vietnamese people and other Indochinese peoples in their war

against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The article warned that "none of the smug calculations of U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression against Vietnam can come off."

Yesterday's denunciation was carried by the New China news agency.

Diplomats said today that Mr. Nixon would arrive in Peking next Monday at a diplomatic disadvantage over Indochina.

After earlier apparently persuading the Chinese that the United States was getting out of Vietnam, Mr. Nixon could be here as strikes by giant B-52 bombers reach unprecedented proportions.

Diplomats believe that the bombing strikes will lessen any North Vietnamese interest in a negotiated settlement—such as that described in the eight-point U.S. plan. The diplomats feel that Mr. Nixon will insist on a complete withdrawal from Southeast Asia and Guam of the B-52s and their supporting air power on carriers in the Tonkin Gulf.

An American withdrawal of ground troops under an agreement which would deprive North Vietnam of the strong bargaining counter of American prisoners might well still leave the United States master of the skies over Indochina with the possibility that planes could be used at a future date against North Vietnam or the Viet Cong in the South, diplomats said.

More Americans Arrive

Meanwhile, a further advance party of 18 American technicians arrived in Peking today to join about 70 White House staffers and technical advisers preparing for Mr. Nixon's visit. The first group arrived Feb. 1.

Today's party arrived aboard a Chinese Tu-154 turboprop from Shanghai and was met by Chinese officials.

Reporters were not allowed to approach the party whose members were driven in 20 cars to the National Minorities Hotel in central Peking, where the other Americans are staying. The hotel is sealed off to other visitors by army sentries.

The first Americans to disembark greeted their hosts in Chinese, saying "Ni hao?"—"How are you?"

The technicians are operating satellite ground stations set up in Peking and Shanghai to handle communications during President Nixon's visit.

Red Book's Back

In another development, the famed "Little Red Book" of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's quotations, which disappeared from view here last November, reappeared today in a new edition, minus the introduction by his former liege-lord, Lin Biao.

The book went on sale in Peking's foreign languages bookshop in the main shopping street, Wang Fu Ching. It has reappeared in four languages—English, Spanish, Korean and Vietnamese—but apparently not yet in Chinese.

Diplomats here said that the new edition of this "bible" of Chinese Communism without its introduction by Lin Biao is the clearest indication to date of the former defense minister's fall from grace.

They said this must be regarded as final confirmation of a new lineup in China's leadership.

Confesses Slaying 5

VIENNA, Feb. 14 (UPI).—A 24-year-old plumber has confessed he robbed and strangled five elderly women, a police spokesman said here. The man, Vienna newspaper dubbed "the Vienna strangler," turned out to be Harald Sassek, 24, a plumber, who was arrested yesterday in connection with the robbery of two old women, the spokesman said.

## Mrs. Irving's Extradition Is Demanded

### Formal Swiss Request Sent to U.S. by Courier

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (UPI).—

Swiss authorities today formally demanded the extradition of Mrs. Edith Irving, while a federal grand jury here kept Mina van Palland, the "other woman" in the Hughes autobiography case, waiting for her turn to clarify Clifford Irving's story.

In Bern, the Federal Justice and Police Ministry announced it had dispatched a nine-page demand to Washington by diplomatic courier for the return of Mrs. Irving, a Swiss citizen. She is wanted here for prosecution on charges of fraud and passport falsification.

Gerold Luthy, Zurich's chief prosecutor, denied American newspaper reports that Swiss and U.S. officials had agreed to drop charges against Mrs. Irving if the Irvings gave back \$650,000 in publishers' payments for the book. Mr. Luthy stressed that "we would not be allowed to make such an agreement" under Swiss law.

No Deal, Swiss Say

Arthur Bachman, a member of the Zurich cantonal government responsible for justice and police affairs, said that if such a deal were suggested, he would veto it. Mrs. Irving, whose husband said he collaborated with Howard Hughes in writing Mr. Hughes's memoirs, deposited the publishers' payments to "H.R. Hughes" in a bank in Switzerland, using the name Heide R. Hughes, and later withdrew the cash.

Time magazine, sister publication of Life, which was to have serialized the Hughes book prior to publication by McGraw-Hill Books, said yesterday that Mr. Irving "lifted" material for the autobiography from soon-to-be-published memoirs of a former Hughes aide.

The aide, Noah Dietrich, of Los Angeles, had collaborated with investigative reporter James Phelan, of Long Beach, Calif., on the original book, and it was Mr. Phelan who first noticed "last week" a similarity of published episodes in the Irving book to episodes in Mr. Dietrich's.

Manuscripts Compared

Close comparison of the two manuscripts by Mr. Phelan and McGraw-Hill and Life editors here destroyed Mr. Irving's claim that his material came directly from Mr. Hughes in 100 hours of taped interviews last year. Mr. Phelan said today in a television interview that he tried to help McGraw-Hill as long as Dec. 6 by exposing Mr. Irving's book.

"They called me the next day and said, 'there's absolutely no problem about its authenticity,'" Mr. Phelan said. "There's absolutely no problem about the handwriting."

"Now that was the day they announced it [publication plans]. I went back to them a total of seven times and kept bugging them . . . and they kept pushing me away."

Sightseeing

Also in Nixon China Agenda

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—President and Mrs. Nixon are scheduled for a number of events while visiting China next week. The White House said today.

Press secretary Ron Ziegler announced a "very rough itinerary" for Mr. Nixon and his party on their week-long visit to China, beginning Feb. 21.

Mr. Nixon will leave Thursday, making stops in Honolulu and Guam before arriving at Peking at 11:30 a.m. next Monday.

Before landing at Peking, Mr. Nixon will stop at Shanghai for a rest stop. Arrival at Shanghai is scheduled for 9 a.m. Monday.

In Peking, Mr. Nixon will be greeted by Chinese government leaders in a brief welcoming ceremony at the airport.

The President and Mrs. Nixon will then travel by automobile to the Peking guest house, where they will stay. During the five-day Peking stay there will be what Mr. Ziegler described as "substantial talks" with Chinese leaders.

Also, while in Peking, the President and Mrs. Nixon will attend a cultural show and gymnastic event. They will also be hosts at a banquet.

The Nixons also probably will visit the Great Wall, the Ming tombs, and the Forbidden City, Mr. Ziegler said.

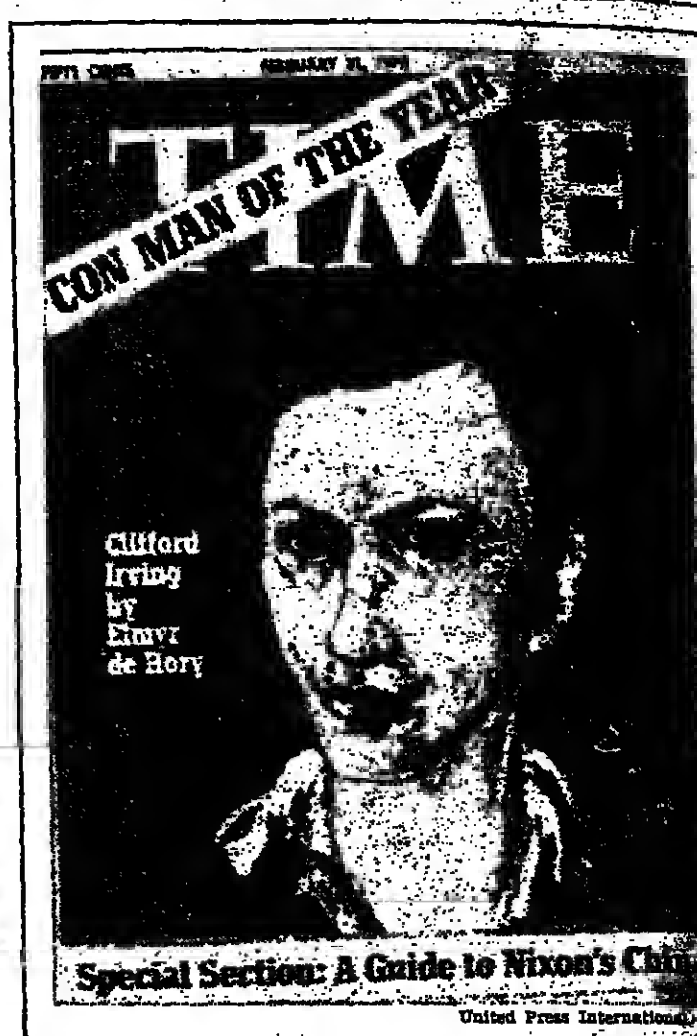
On Feb. 26 the Nixons will leave Peking for Hangzhou aboard a aircraft provided by the Chinese government. They will be accompanied by high Chinese officials.

In Hangzhou they will stay at the guest house on West Lake, two West Lake by boat and be guests at a banquet hosted by the provincial revolutionary committee of Chekiang province.

On Feb. 27, the President and Mrs. Nixon will fly to Shanghai, where they will stay at the Shanghai guest house, along with members of the official party.

They will visit the Shanghai industrial exhibit and will be given a banquet by the Shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and attend a cultural show. Mrs. Nixon may visit the Shanghai children's palace.

On Feb. 28 they will leave Shanghai for Washington.



## 'It's a Lousy Picture,' Irving Says Of His Time Portrait by De Hory

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP).—Time magazine said yesterday

that when it decided to do this week's cover story on Clifford Irving, the editors decided "the really ironic choice" to paint the cover portrait was Elmyr de Hory, subject of Mr. Irving's book about art forgery, "Fake!"

The magazine said its Brussels correspondent located Mr. de Hory in London and arranged for him to paint the picture in just a few days. The artist lives near Mr. Irving on the island of Spain.

Times man said that Mr. de Hory used quick-drying acrylic paints, drew from memory and photographs and did his painting in a friend's bathroom.

Asked what he thought of the picture, Mr. Irving told newsmen: "It doesn't look at all like me. It's a lousy picture."

## Nixon Puts Trade With China On Same Basis as Russia's

(Continued from Page 1)

met in China, with Chairman Mao Tse-tung in 1955, soon after the De Gaulle government opened formal diplomatic relations with Peking. After President Nixon read Mr. Mahabir's book, he invited the author to Washington for a discussion of China and its leaders.

The President said he had been impressed with Mr. Mahabir's analysis of Chairman Mao and other Chinese leaders when he met the Frenchman in Paris in 1969.

Mr. Ziegler, in response to a question, said he was aware of no "Chinese" restrictions on exports to the United States.

Mr. Ziegler said that the President determined that today's order "was consistent to the general interest of the United States and not detrimental to our security."

The additional items now placed under a general license do not fall into a strategic category, Mr. Ziegler told newsmen. He added that U.S. government financing is not available for the new export items.

The effect of moving China from "Group Z to Group Y" of the Commodity Control List, Mr. Ziegler said, is to make available under general license to the People's Republic of China all commodities now available under general license to the countries of Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union.

China, like the Soviet Union, will not be able to purchase U.S. strategic goods which can contribute to its military potential. But the White House said that

there was now complete parity between China and the Soviet Union in the availability of strategic American goods.

Mr. Ziegler said that the timing of today's announcement was not specifically linked with the imminent departure of the "Red Guard" for China.

He noted that "the United States had taken a series of steps to remove restrictions against trade with an effort to China since 1969."

Last June 10, Mr. Nixon signed a 21-year-old U.S. embargo on trade with China and allowed imports from that nation to come in on the same basis as goods from other Communist countries.

Among the goods he authorized for export to China were most farm, fish and forestry products, fertilizers, coal, metals, chemicals and metals, agricultural, industrial and office equipment and certain electronic and communications equipment.

Mr. Ziegler noted the steps Mr. Nixon took last June and said: "By this additional step, the door to trade has been opened wider."

Mr. Ziegler read a 25-word statement outlining the generally technical steps taken by Mr. Nixon "following a review of a report by the under secretary's committee on U.S. trade with the People's Republic of China."

He said the committee was chaired by Under Secretary of State John N. Irwin and included representatives of the Commerce and Treasury Departments, the National Security Council staff and other unspecified agencies.

With court permission, to examine a bank account in the case of an American "bank crime"—tax fraud or evasion—if they were convinced the person charged was a leader of organized crime, the Secretary would allow bank records to be opened in American prosecutions for "common crimes"—murder, rape, extortion and so on.

It is the possibility of having to open their records in a tax evasion case that has Swiss bankers worried. Avoiding the tax collector is a craft, not an exact matter in Switzerland, and they fear breaching their own secrecy to help solve one country's problems might invite a deluge of exceptions later.

The Swiss official was emphatic, however, that the anti-mobster provision would be the sole exception to the secrecy laws in tax cases. If government authorities were to ask for information in any other field, he said, "we would not give it."

Despite the bankers' fears, the Swiss official said he thought there is an 85 to 90 percent chance a final agreement will be reached, and the treaty will take effect in 1973 if approved.

The Swiss official said the banks were first to oppose the American proposal, which was drafted in 1970, but later were joined by industry. "Sometimes we have the impression the opposition is of a general, emotional sort," he said.

The treaty draft has two parts. One would allow Swiss author-

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**CARS**  
TICKETS  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Substantial bipartisan unpopularity is building in the Senate over the Nixon administration's failure to recognize Bangladesh. Nearly one-third of the Senate

**Racing Offices Bombed**  
PARIS, Feb. 14 (AP).—Bombs early today damaged Paris and Marseilles offices of horse race promoting societies. There were no injuries. Police suggested gangland figures may have been the perpetrators.



## Hoffa Calls Nixon at Present Best Presidential Candidate

By Hedley Burrell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Former Teamsters president James R. Hoffa, whose 13-year prison term was commuted by President Nixon shortly before Christmas, said yesterday that Mr. Nixon is the best-qualified presidential candidate.

And AFL-CIO president George Meany, while repeating his criticism of Mr. Nixon's foreign and domestic policies, said he would not vote for him, but that he would support a candidate who would "bring about a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam war."

## Senator Is Foe Of Chemicals In Foodstuffs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).

Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D., Wis., proposed yesterday that the Food and Drug Administration be given broader authority to crack down on the amounts and kinds of chemicals that find their way into the nation's food supply.

As it is now, he said, the average American eats five pounds a year of chemical stabilizers, preservatives, disinfectants, antibiotics, extenders, emulsifiers, tenderizers, growth promoters, bleaches, sweeteners, conditioners, colors and flavors.

Sen. Nelson made public legislation he will introduce to require all food additives to be proven safe and effective to the FDA's satisfaction before they can be used.

"We are being chemically medicated against our will and cheated of food value by low nutrition foods," Sen. Nelson said.

## Big Business

"Food additives are big business. The chemical and drug industries have joined the food industry in a food additive industry. The FDA is supposed to regulate. The result is a proliferation of food chemicals that are unnecessary, many of them untested, some of them dangerous and most of them poorly monitored, at best."

He said more than 3,000 different chemicals come into contact with the nation's food supply—1,000 of them used directly in food and the remainder in packaging materials and other indirect means such as through fertilizers and pesticides.

Industry statistics show, Sen. Nelson said, that use of direct additives has more than doubled since 1955, from 419 million pounds to an estimated 1,060 million pounds.

## Rusk Sees Nixon Doing Maximum To End the War

ROCHESTER, Minn., Feb. 14 (AP).

Secretary of State Dean Rusk says President Nixon is doing "about all one can do to end the war in Vietnam."

Mr. Rusk, who served the Democratic administrations of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson for eight years, is in Rochester undergoing what he said was a routine medical examination at the Mayo Clinic.

Mr. Rusk said in an interview that he found little fault in the way Mr. Nixon has been conducting peace efforts. He said, however, he would be surprised if anything came from the efforts.

"North Vietnam has never had the incentive to negotiate," Mr. Rusk said. "From 1968 and on they saw so many differences in this country they thought if they held on, we'd get out anyway. There is no real debate about whether we'll get out or not. No significant voice has been raised to say we must see it through. Since 1967 or 1968 we have changed our minds on Vietnam."

## Senate Confirms 7 New Envoys

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).

The Senate today confirmed new ambassadors to seven nations, including Czechoslovakia and Belgium.

By voice vote, the Senate approved the nomination of Albert W. Shriver Jr. as ambassador to Czechoslovakia and of Robert Strausz-Hupe as envoy to Belgium.

Other ambassadors confirmed included John I. Gatz to Malta; Matthew J. Leonard Jr. to the Republic of Dahomey; Anthony D. Marshall to Trinidad and Tobago.

Kenneth Frantzen, now ambassador to New Zealand and Western Samoa, was given the additional assignment of ambassador to Fiji.

## Defects With Girl Friend

BRAUNSCHEIG, W. Germany, Feb. 14 (UPI).

A 22-year-old East German border guard fled across the fortified demarcation line with his girl friend yesterday, West German customs police said today.

The guard, who was named only as "Hans," was seen running across the border in the direction of the West. He was carrying a bag and a suitcase.

The girl, who was named only as "Ingrid," was seen running across the border in the direction of the West. She was carrying a bag and a suitcase.

The pair were seen running across the border in the direction of the West. They were carrying bags and suitcases.

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THREE'S A CROWD—Presidential candidate Sen. Henry Jackson, D., Wash., campaigning in primary in Winter Haven, Fla., one day last week, had the complete and unguarded attention of his entire audience during a short impromptu speech.

United Press International

## Reserves Decision on Method

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).

President Nixon today gave congressional leaders a firm commitment to take steps necessary to end forced busing of schoolchildren "as we know it today," spokesmen said.

But the President refused to make an immediate decision during his hour-and-a-half conference with Senate and House members as to whether he will seek to make changes by the Justice Department intervening in school desegregation suits, by seeking corrective legislation or by throwing the weight behind a proposed anti-busing constitutional amendment.

Sens. Howard Baker and William E. Brock, both Tennessee Republicans, said the President pledged to study all three possibilities and firmly promised he will take such action as is necessary.

"Forced busing" is a term used to describe court-ordered transportation of children to schools outside their neighborhoods in order to achieve a racial "balance" in public schools.

Sen. Brock quoted the President as saying, "We cannot and will not leave the situation as it is."

Sen. Robert Griffin, D., Mich., the Senate Republican whip, told reporters, "The President made it clear that he is not going to be satisfied with the status quo. There is something that will be done."

Sen. Griffin said Mr. Nixon created a special cabinet committee to study possible approaches to the busing problem. The committee is to include Attorney General John N. Mitchell, HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson, director George Shultz, of the Office of Management and Budget and John D. Ehrlichman, director of the Domestic Council.

Following up a statement last week that he was considering the issue, Mr. Nixon met at the White House with the group while Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., introduced one more amendment.

Sen. Jackson used "freedom of choice" in his plan, the only one of several pending in Congress that used that specific language to say parents should have the right to choose the school their children attend.

Mr. Nixon originally had asked seven House and Senate members to his conference, and added an eighth, Sen. John G. Tower, R., Texas, just back from a trip to Europe.

Sen. Jackson's amendment would declare that parents have the sole right to choose the schools their children attend. The senator told reporters it also would require each state to guarantee equal educational opportunity for all children, regardless of economic levels of the communities where they live.

Feeling Effort

One of the other pending amendments—any of which would have to gain two-thirds approval of each house of Congress and be ratified by three-fifths of the states to become a part of the Constitution—has been the object of a petition effort to force it out of committee and onto the House floor. It is sponsored by Rep. Norman Lent, R., N.Y.

Rep. John M. Ashbrook, a conservative challenger to Mr. Nixon for the GOP presidential nomination, issued a statement this morning saying that "all that is clear about this (the busing issue) is that the President is very unclear as to where he stands on this vital issue."

He said it was "one more example of a failure (by Mr. Nixon) to provide positive leadership in an area of overwhelming concern."

Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., called on every candidate for President, the Senate, and the House to take a stand on the busing issue.

"I know that the busing question will be an issue in this year's presidential campaign," Sen. Stennis said. "It should be so that the people can pass on it. This problem can only be passed by the people themselves."

Sen. Stennis said the busing issue can only be defused by the adoption of an appropriate constitutional amendment.

## Nixon to Take Steps to End Forced Busing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).

The Nixon administration will soon send Congress new proposals to ease the urban traffic crunch by reducing the number of private cars coming into cities, a top government transportation official said today.

Frank Turner, administrator of the Federal Highway Administration, said the new package will include not only more federal aid for bus and subway systems but also proposals to "make better use of" private passenger autos carrying commuters from the suburbs into metropolitan areas.

Mr. Turner revealed the administration's plans in an address to the Transportation Department officials he testified before a Senate subcommittee on House-passed legislation to let wider bus operation on the nation's interstate highway system.

His brief reference to the legislative package still on the drawing boards came after chairman Birch Bayh, D., Ind., asked "how in the Sam Hill" commuters could be persuaded either to leave their cars at home or join car pools so city streets wouldn't be so clogged with driver-only autos.

"We will be bringing you later this year proposals to reduce the number of passenger cars coming into our downtown areas and to replace them with either better bus or subway systems," Mr. Turner said.

"There will also be other proposals to make better use of those vehicles... to put more people in them. You will be hearing more about this in the next few months."

Meanwhile, France and the United States today signed an agreement extending French-American cooperation in transportation research.

The agreement was signed at the Transportation Department by French Minister of Transport Jean Champan and U.S. Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe.

The memorandum of understanding signed today expands an already existing French-U.S. program in transportation research cooperation with special emphasis on urban mass-transport problems.

"Since 1969, our transportation specialists have been exchanging experiences and ideas in such areas as airport, for dispersal, airport surface guidance and control and road traffic and highway safety," Mr. Volpe said.

"An important part of this cooperation is our work in the Experimental Safety Vehicle Program."

Mr. Volpe said France, "with its impressive resources in engineering and management, adds new talents and very important dimensions to the international ESV program."

## Drug Ring Run By U.S. Airmen Broken in Spain

MADRID, Feb. 14 (UPI).

A drug smuggling ring run by U.S. airmen stationed at a base near Madrid has been broken by Spanish police, the newspaper *El Mundo* reported today.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said seven American airmen stationed at Torrejon Air Force Base are "being held by Spanish police pending investigations." He said details may be released later.

Hojas de Lomas said the airmen befriended Spanish women, bought them cars and sent them to Tangier and other Moroccan drug trading centers to pick up consignments of hashish. Two of the women have also been detained, the newspaper said.

According to Hojas de Lomas, police were tipped off to the operations of the ring by a young man who called Madrid's "telephone of hope"—a service providing free advice to persons facing problems and wishing to remain anonymous.

The youth said he needed help because he knew about the operations of a drug smuggling ring and was being threatened by a member of the group.

## GI Stabbed to Death At His Guard Post

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, Feb. 14 (AP).

An American military policeman was stabbed to death at his guard post at an advanced weapons-system command unit Friday, and there was no trace leading to his assailant, the U.S. Army said Saturday.

A spokesman said Pfc. Michael Ripley, 21, of Westleyville, Pa., who was assigned to the 18th Military Police Company, was found dead at his guard post in Camp Dahn, an American military installation close to the German-French border half way between Saarbrücken and Karlsruhe.

## Hat-Makers in U.S. Get Shivers At Increase in Bare-Headed Men

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP).

The fortunes of America's men's hat business appear to have hit a new low with the announced end of a second major manufacturer within a year.

And they're planning the influence of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, President Kennedy and the automobile for those growing legions of hatless Americans.

Ending of production was announced by H.C.A. Industries Inc., which owns Knox, Dobbs, Cavanagh and Champ brands. This followed by a year a similar move by John R. Stetson Co. In both instances the industry giants decided to close their own plants and sell or license their trademarks to smaller hatmakers. Both had been losing more than \$1 million a year.

When Col. Lindbergh became a hero in the late 1920s after flying the Atlantic solo, many Americans emulated the customarily bare-headed hero. Hatless John Kennedy was copied by many others. But to one hatmaker, "It was the boom in automobiles and move to the suburbs after World War II that really hurt the hat business. The automobile substituted for a head covering."

## Selassie Bids OAU Act on Colonialism

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 14 (UPI).

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia today criticized the UN Security Council's special Africa session as "less than satisfactory."

He urged African countries to take new initiatives to eliminate colonialism and racism from southern Africa.

Selassie delivered the keynote address at the opening session of a conference of foreign ministers held at Africa Hall under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity.

The 75-year-old emperor, one of the founders of the OAU in 1963, said it was "particularly regrettable" that a British veto had prevented the Security Council from acting on the Rhodesian problem.

The Security Council met here Jan. 28 to Feb. 4 and dealt exclusively with problems of southern Africa, adopting resolutions on all except Rhodesia.

OAU, UN Moves Eyed

Selassie told the conference that in view of this, "you may find it necessary to consider matters relating to southern Africa. This may be necessary particularly in view of the less than satisfactory results of the recent session of the United Nations Security Council held here."

He said that the conference "will have to assess the results of the last session of the Security Council and consider what initiatives African governments can usefully take within both the OAU and the United Nations."

The inaugural session opened at 4:25 p.m. (1935 GMT), with a few of the OAU's 41 members represented by ministers, and the rest by lesser officials. But more ministers are expected to join the conference tomorrow.

## Some Favor Death Penalty

WEST GERMANY, Feb. 14 (Reuters).

West Germans who applauded the abolition of capital punishment for murder some 20 years ago are beginning to have second thoughts as the country's crime rate soars.

When television reporters recently asked people in the street how armed bank robbers who take hostages should be dealt with, many of the replies were on the lines of "Off with their heads!"

When a sex deviate who had killed three young girls was sentenced in court late last year,irate spectators shouted: "We need Hitler back! Chop his head off!"

Although there is little likelihood that capital punishment will be reintroduced in West Germany, these utterances indicate something of the growing feeling of uneasiness here that not enough is being done to check crime.

Following a series of spectacular crimes last year, West Germany has been variously labelled "a playground for criminals" and "Western Europe's Chicago." Statistics showed that the crime rate is rising in many sectors and that half of all offenders are not apprehended.

Murder Rate Up

The rate for murder and attempted murder in West Germany in 1970, the latest year for which full statistics are available, was up 13.5 percent compared with 1969, for example, while that for robbery, extortion and car theft rose 15 percent over the previous year.

Only 45.3 percent of the 24 million crimes and offenses committed that year were solved, the figures show.

Bank robbers increased their activities in 1971, raiding 52 banks—more than one every working day and 85 more than in the previous year. Another development causing apprehension is the trend of taking hostages to ensure unhindered escape. Only one such incident occurred in 1970 but this figure rose to seven last year.

Some anti-crime steps have already been taken. In 1970, a program was set up to expand and modernize the federal criminal investigation office and facilitate data exchange among the individual states. Last December, the criminal code was amended to provide harsher penalties—up to 15 years in jail—for taking hostages in connection with another crime. Previously only kidnapping was covered by the code. Also, the Interior Ministry announced that the federal government would increasingly make use of its paramilitary 20,000-man border force to help police in the individual states.

## Romania Reportedly Shot A General for Aiding Russia

PARIS, Feb. 14 (AP).

A Romanian general has been reported by a firing squad for passing secret information on Romanian defenses to the Soviet Union, diplomatic sources reported today.

The officer was identified as Gen. Ion Serb, who had been chief of the Bucharest military garrison, chief of Military Region II, which includes the capital area, and a member of the Grand National Assembly, the Romanian parliament.

The informant said Gen. Serb was shot some time last month after his arrest at the end of last year and a subsequent trial by a military court.

The Romanian press has not reported the execution and the diplomatic source said Romanian officials made extensive efforts to keep it secret in order not to bring the conflict with the Soviet Union into the open. The informant said that in the memory of diplomats who analyze Eastern European affairs, it was the first time that a Warsaw Pact member nation had acted so violently to stop the flow of information toward the Soviet Union from within its military establishment.

Attache Ousted

Gen. Serb's contact was said to be the Soviet military attaché in the Soviet Embassy in Bucharest, with whom he had regular meetings. The Soviet attaché was asked to leave Romania as a result of Gen. Serb's arrest, the informant added.

Gen. Serb was specifically accused of passing information on Romanian defense deployments and rocket operations to his Soviet contact. The two countries have more than 1,500 kilometers of common border.

The general's execution illustrated Romania's growing problems with the Soviet Union since Bucharest refused to participate in the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia. Since then, the Romanians have adopted an attitude of extreme wariness toward their Soviet allies, to the extent that Soviet bloc military attaches are normally no more privileged visitors at Romanian military installations.

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## Italian Parties Still Disagree On New Cabinet

ROME, Feb. 14 (AP).

Socialists and Roman Catholics, who collapsed the government by fighting over 10 years to run the nation after 10 years as partners in a center-left alliance, failed to agree today even on the way to bring Italy's early elections of extreme wariness toward their Soviet allies, to the extent that Soviet bloc military attaches are normally no more privileged visitors at Romanian military installations.

Mr. Allende commented in reply to "an absurd, lewd and indecent campaign" that he said was intended to create the impression that Soviet fishing boats operating in Chilean waters "are spy ships."

He said the Russian vessels' only mission was to provide "food and proteins" for the Chilean people. "To suggest otherwise is to insult the intelligence of the Chilean people," he said. "There will never be a naval or military base of another nation here," he said. "The coast and land of Chile is only for the Chileans."

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## Uganda Court Convicts A Boy, 15, of Sedition

JINJA, Uganda, Feb. 14 (UPI).

A court ruled today that a 15-year-old boy wrote a letter asking Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere to overthrow Uganda's President Idi Amin. It convicted the boy, Solomon Banda, of sedition and freed him on \$25 bail pending sentencing Friday.

The court said his handwriting was identical to that in the letter written to Mr. Nyerere a year ago, three weeks after Mr. Amin ousted Milton Obote in a coup. The youth pleaded innocent to the charge.

## Allende Declares Soviet Vessels Fish, Don't Spy

LARAQUETE, Chile, Feb. 14 (UPI).

President Salvador Allende said today his government would never grant foreign powers a military base in Chile.

"There will never be a naval or military base of another nation here," he said. "The coast and land of Chile is only for the Chileans."

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## All 39 on U.S. Tanker Perish in Explosion

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 14 (UPI).

The tanker V. A. Fogg, which was found sunk over the weekend in 90 feet of water, was torn apart by an explosion that killed 39 crewmen were killed instantly, sources said today.

"It must have been one helluva explosion," one source said. "The forward deck is bent to the right at a 45-degree angle. A big chunk of the forward section was blown to one side."

## Another Royal Navy Tradition May Walk the Plank—Tattoos

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP).

The daily run ration has some traditions are going, and now the Royal Navy's tradition of tattoos is threatened.

It could be bad for the health, say navy doctors. Britain's sailors, who are chiding traditions as a new recruit sheds hair, have always liked tattoos.

Some muscular lads have been content with a discreet "Atom" unobtrusively lettered on a wrist.

Others have gone in for the full treatment with nudes, ladies, albatross, sailing ships, mermaids, and anchors inked in at strategic points on their bodies.

But new naval medical officers say six recent cases of serum hepatitis, a liver disease, could have been caused by dirty tattooing needles contaminating the blood.

Said a spokesman, "We appreciate it is an old tradition, but in view of the risk, we are asking the men to give it up voluntarily."

## Rising Crime Rate Arcuses A Clamor in West Germany

WEST GERMANY, Feb. 14 (Reuters).

West Germans who applauded the abolition of capital punishment for murder some 20 years ago are beginning to have second thoughts as the country's crime rate soars.

When television reporters recently asked people in the street how armed bank robbers who take hostages should be dealt with, many of the replies were on the lines of "Off with their heads!"

When a sex deviate who had killed three young girls was sentenced in court late last year,irate spectators shouted: "We need Hitler back! Chop his head off!"

Although there is little likelihood that capital punishment will be reintroduced in West Germany, these utterances indicate something of the growing feeling of uneasiness here that not enough is being done to check crime.

Following a series of spectacular crimes last year, West Germany has been variously labelled "a playground for criminals" and "Western Europe's Chicago." Statistics showed that the crime rate is rising in many sectors and that half of all offenders are not apprehended.

Murder Rate Up

The rate for murder and attempted murder in West Germany in 1970, the latest year for which full statistics are available, was up 13.5 percent compared with 1969, for example, while that for robbery, extortion and car theft rose 15 percent over the previous year.

Only 45.3 percent of the 24 million crimes and offenses committed that year were solved, the figures show.

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## French Storms Over Weekend Leave 16 Dead

PARIS, Feb. 14 (AP).

Week-end storms in western and central France took at least 16 lives and injured more than a score of persons.

Twelve deaths were reported on land, and maritime authorities reported tonight that a fishing boat with four men aboard was considered lost at sea. Another fishing boat with eight men aboard was missing.

High winds and rain whipped the coast and some inland areas. Trees and communication and electric lines were ripped away, and there was heavy damage to roofs of homes. Port installations and railway lines were flooded.

The Mediterranean coast was also hit. High seas hampered shipping and delayed ferry service from Corsica to the mainland. Snow fell in the Jura and the Alps, and in central France a ski resort was isolated. About 100 cars and 15 buses were awaiting snowplows.

Wreckage of one of the fishing boats washed ashore near La Rochelle. There was no sign of the other.

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## Ottawa Recognizes Dacca

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## A BANK DEPOSIT can yield 10.80% per year NET OF ALL CHARGES

REGISTERED ON THE LIST OF BANKS UNDER N° 1871 (French Law of June 13, 1941)

25, Ed. d'Italie, MONTE-CARLO (Principality of Monaco)

Booklet n° 103 HT non committal

SOCIETE DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS

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SOCIETE DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS



## Where Has All the Power Gone?

The lights, to paraphrase Lord Grey of Faldoon, are going out all over Britain, and when or whether they will go on again depends very largely upon the National Mineworkers Union. The nation has been warned that an almost complete blackout, and a complete shutdown of industry, depends, unless the coal miners go back to work and electric power can be produced; the miners, who initially demanded an increase of nearly half their present pay and have now reduced that to a quarter, insist they will stay out until the Coal Board and the government "see reason."

During two world wars, the German submarine fleet and air forces tried vainly to accomplish as much industrial disruption as British coal miners, with backing from some other unions, have accomplished in about five weeks. Moreover, the issue is not one between workers' wages and corporate profits; Britain's nationalized coal industry is a community enterprise, whose costs are vital elements in determining whether the nation can produce profitably. With an unfavorable trade balance and rising unemployment, the cost of coal represents an acute and basic national interest.

In the United States, the issues between the unions and the national interest are often obscured by corporate profits. Such profits, of course, are taxed on several levels—corporate income, individual income from dividends, and profits from stock sales. But labor can usually argue that it is dealing with wealthy corporations, rather than the nation as a whole. This has been one of the rhetorical stumbling blocks in attempt-

ing to keep down the level of wage increases under Phase 2. Yet it is to be noted that an increasing number of strikes against government—federal, state or local—are occurring, and also that in instances where there is a very distinct national interest, such as the dock strikes, it is the union clout that has generally prevailed.

The days when crowds of haggard workers stormed at lines of military protecting the entrances of strikers into factories have long since passed in most industrial societies. Striking workers and their families do not starve, nor are their places taken by scabs on any permanent basis. The risks and costs to the workers of a strike have been greatly—and nearly everyone will admit, justly—diminished. But what is the community to do when its interests are imperiled by a work stoppage—when a state like Hawaii is cut off from shipments by sea through the actions of longshoremen; when policemen, firemen or hospital workers refuse their duties; when wage rates threaten the whole economy?

The British coal miners say that the current court of inquiry findings would be accepted—if satisfactory to the union members; otherwise the strike would continue. George Meany, head of the American AFL-CIO, has emphasized his total opposition to compulsory arbitration—that apparent last recourse of the community. And as for civil servants, paid by the government, can their wages be determined by any other agency than government itself? Union labor has acquired great power in critical areas of community life. Is there any countervailing power with the community?

## Prospects in Peking

Mr. Nixon is quite right to warn that, at the first Chinese-American summit, "primarily dialogue" rather than "negotiation" will take place. His warning reflects the essential purpose and the unavoidable uncertainty of this first summit meeting. It should help reassure America's allies that the President is not out to do business at their expense. And it should spare him the charge of coming home "empty-handed."

Evidence and the general awareness mount, however, that Mr. Nixon will not come home "empty-handed." He will return first of all as the President who broke a historic barrier and actually traveled to Peking, a fact whose political significance is underlined by China's agreement (in itself a big favor to Mr. Nixon) to admit a large press corps and (a bigger favor) to acquire the apparatus that will enable the President to appear live on American television from China. Moreover, Mr. Nixon hinted last week that in addition to a final communiqué there might be announcements "during the course of the meetings" on "questions of agenda, what will be discussed and so forth." We have been accustomed to seeing presidential candidates campaign in Moscow. Mr. Nixon is the first to add Peking to the trail.

A second kind of result the President seems to expect are such symbols and channels of ongoing Sino-American communication as exchanges of cultural groups or journalists, a "shadow" form of diplomatic representation perhaps in the form of a trade mission, a possible reciprocal invitation for Premier Chou En-lai, and so on. These will formalize and to a point institutionalize the personal opening made by Mr. Nixon—an important consideration in that neither he nor Mr. Chou can be assured of indefinite tenure in high office. They will also serve what is surely the gut purpose of this

journey for both host and guest: to give each more balance-of-power bargaining leverage in its separate dealings with the Soviet Union. A visit which did not provide for at least token broadening and continuation of Chinese-American ties would be a Soviet "victory," strengthening the Kremlin's hand in dealing with both Washington and Peking.

Finally, discussions will unquestionably be conducted on the political adjustments which must take place on China's Pacific rim in the years to come if the Sino-American relationship is to be more than gloss. For the United States the problem is to ease off a generation's devotion to the "containment" of China without making the American friends on the rim pay the costs of that change. For China the problem is to reach toward a new Pacific balance with the United States, which is at once a present adversary on its ocean side but a potential ally of a sort on its Soviet side.

We cannot see how either the United States or China would act toward Vietnam in a way that its Vietnamese client could not abide. As for Korea, Chou En-lai has already indicated interest in activating a diplomatic process including the United States; some further movement could come here. Japan, because of its huge power and its changing mood, represents problems so important and complex for both that no more than introductory talks can be anticipated. The Nixon course on Taiwan—to help defend it if necessary, meanwhile encouraging the contending Chinese to work out their own future peaceably—has already been set; a token gesture to that end may be forthcoming.

In any event, the President has been prudent in not raising expectations too high as he sets off for Peking. We wish his undertaking well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Pompidou's Trip to Britain

The talks at Chequers will not be confined to monetary policy, important as it is. Discussions about the new Europe need to encompass not only economic policy and such related issues as technological cooperation and industrial policy; they should look beyond the issues of day-to-day politics and see in what way the new community can express its confidence in itself and its hopes for a better future.

After so much time and energy spent in the negotiations for British entry, bargaining over detailed matters, it is high time for a positive approach to be taken to the fundamental issues. Mr. Heath and Mr.

Pompidou can use their meeting to give a new lead.

—From the Times (London).

### 'Crisis' in Cyprus

The Turkish minority fears that Archbishop Makarios means to use his freshly purchased guns against them. Col. Grivas and his fellow terrorists fear they will be the victims. The presence of UN troops on the island has done absolutely nothing to remove the causes of communal strife. Yet, incredibly, there are some people who believe that if the United Nations were called into Ireland all would be well. Will they never learn?

—From the Daily Express (London).

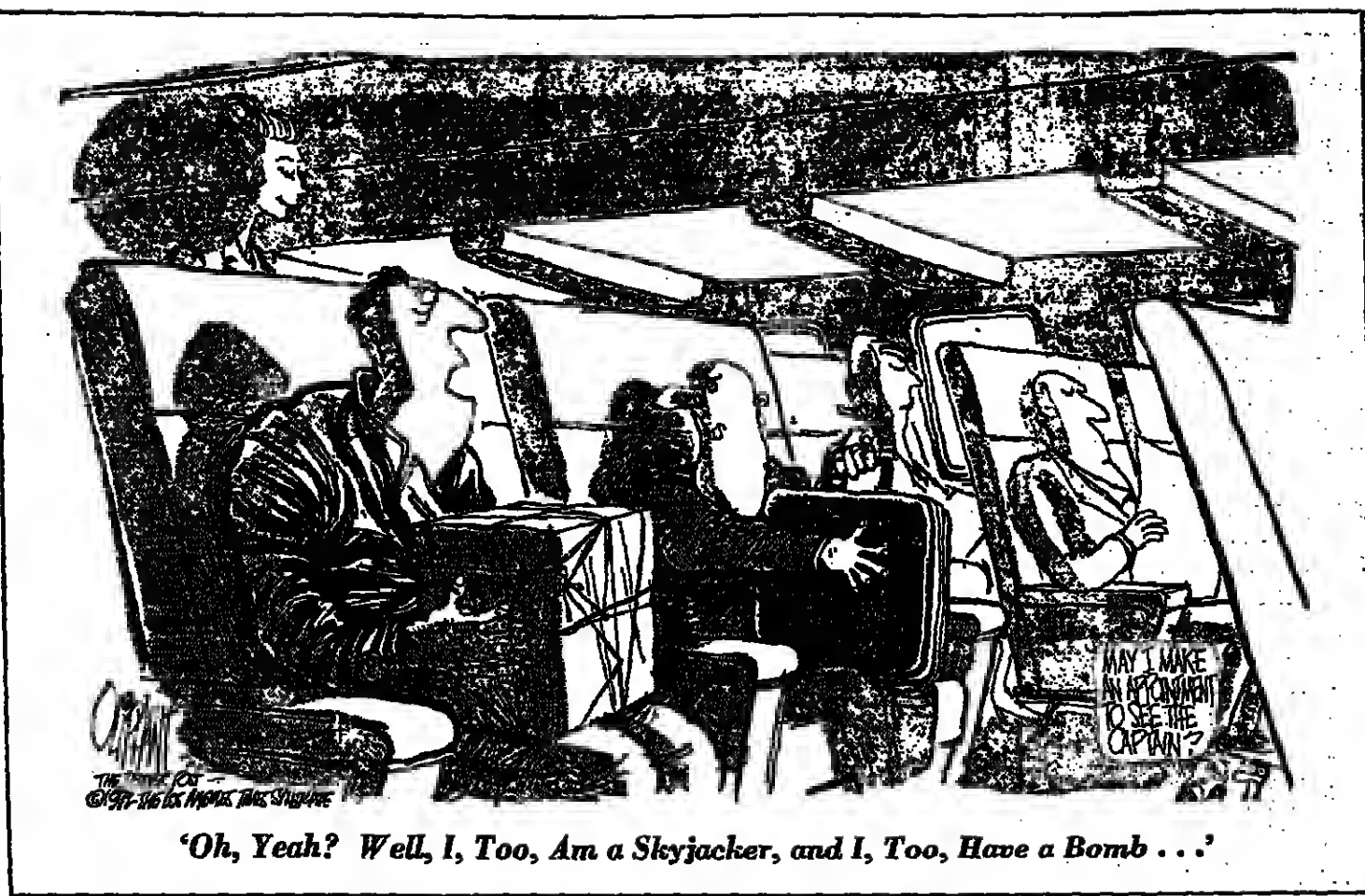
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

**FEBRUARY 15, 1897.**  
**CALCUTTA.**—The native press joins almost unanimously with the English press in urging the government to take more energetic measures against the importation of the plague into Calcutta. An English newspaper states that arrangements are being made to bring pilgrims for Mecca by special train to Diamond Harbor, where after seven days' detention, they will be embarked on vessels from Bombay. This measure is characterized as an act of incredible folly sure to bring infection into Calcutta.

### Fifty Years Ago

**FEBRUARY 15, 1922.**  
**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.**—Boxer Frederick (Kid) Wedge of sixty or seventy fights and known twenty years ago as one of the toughest characters in the North country was admitted to the graduate school at Harvard today after a long delay. Ever since Wedge dropped off a freight train a month ago after having "bummed" his way from Arizona with a desire to become a professor, he has been attempting to persuade officials of the Graduate School that he will not corrupt the morals of younger and less experienced students.



## Nixon's Game Plan for Re-Election

By Chalmers M. Roberts

**WASHINGTON.**—The Nixon game plan in this election year is truly a Rubik's cube contraption of items both foreign and domestic. If it succeeds in bringing victory next Nov. 7 the game plan will go down in the books as the best act since Mr. Nixon's secret hero, Harry S. Truman, pulled off his 1948 coup or maybe even since Blondin walked that high wire across Niagara Falls back in great-grandpa's day.

Timing has always been a Nixon political specialty and the key to its success, when it has succeeded, has been what he calls peaking at the right moment, not too soon or not too late. In short, each cog has to fit the other and the ensuing whirl has to be timed just right by election day.

On the domestic front the President has two key items. One is a reviving economy, a sense of movement forward, and upward that the voter has in his mind when he enters the polling place. If unemployment is still between five and six percent, well, most

of those voters would cast Democratic ballots anyway. The real point is that enough of the 80-million plus who have jobs must think that things are getting better, not remaining stagnant or getting worse.

### Role of Wallace

The other domestic item concerns Gov. George Wallace of Alabama. His chore is to raise hell within the Democratic party but not to run this time as a third-party candidate. On the first score Wallace is well on the way, as the Florida primary already is demonstrating. As things look now he probably will come to the Miami Beach convention next July with a big batch of delegates and consequently create a some much to Mr. Nixon's liking. As to whether Wallace then will try another third-party run, we shall have to wait and see. He and the Republicans don't, a deal. But I can't forget the way the President responded to Dan Rather in that television interview:

Q—Mr. President, do you consider Gov. George Wallace and what he stands for a threat to holding this society together?

A—Well, I noted at the moment that he has decided to enter the Democratic primaries, and I really think that that question should be directed to the Democratic primaries, and I really think that when you have him on the equal time that I am sure is going to be requested after this program.

On the foreign side, the Nixon game plan calls for triumphs in Peking in February and in Moscow in May. The Peking trip is shaping up as a television extravaganza. One already visualizes the President and Chairman Mao in living color and Mr. Nixon atop the Great Wall of China pointing in some distant direction but hopefully not north, where there are so many Soviet troops. It is doubtful that anything substantive will be announced in Peking, but the very fact of making peace, if only in principle, with the ancient Chinese enemy will seem pretty sweet to most

Americans watching back home.

The Moscow venture should be more substantive with a Strategic Arms Limitation Talks agreement now ready for buttoning up in the Kremlin talks. Of course it will be only an interim agreement and it will not contain all that Mr. Nixon originally hoped for. But, again, it will have the favor of a step toward peace and that, too, will go down well back home.

### Acts on Economy

The President has done something about the economy and he will do more. He could make a deal with Wallace or maybe he has, details notwithstanding. He decides he is playing Moscow off against Peking and vice versa but in fact each of the Communist giants has its own reasons for coming to terms of sorts at least with the United States.

Both Peking and Moscow currently are being very circumspect. Peking about India and Moscow about the Middle East for examples. The nervous fellows are those who are here right now, not all that sure that the big brothers won't shave their interests for the greater pain the Chinese and Soviets see in treating with Mr. Nixon.

But no one, President Nixon included, can be all that certain that everybody is going to cooperate with his re-election game plan. Egypt's Sadat, for instance, may have been told in Moscow to not let it for a while. But what of those frustrated students who were filling Cairo streets not so long ago? They were demonstrating against the Russians as well as against the Americans and they had the smell of the ultra-nationalists of the Libyan variety. The Israelis have given Sadat no elbow room and Moscow apparently has not either. The victim very well could be Sadat himself and who knows what his fall would bring?

Peking says it is not going to sell out Hanoi but the North Vietnamese aren't taking any chances. Whatever military plans they now have surely are designed to keep the heat on Mr. Nixon and keep the war a live election issue in the United States. Who can be sure what will occur?

### Bonn to Vote

By summer the West German votes will come on the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw. Chancellor Brandt's opponents are out to kill the treaties and bring down his government. That is not out of the realm of the possible, though unlikely. The entire East-West détente in Europe is dependent on treaty ratifications and Brandt's continuation in office.

Finally, do not forget Yugoslavia. The hard liners in Moscow have never forgotten Tito's 1948 defiance and they never really accepted Khrushchev's journey to Canossa in 1955. In the last couple of years various Yugoslavians have been telling me of their fears that the current Kremlin leadership will postpone on their country once Tito is gone. If current troubles exacerbate that fear, there are intelligence reports of Soviet infiltration into Yugoslavia to prepare for a post-Tito pro-Moscow regime. But what if the Yugoslavians prefer to fight? What would Mr. Nixon do then?

Game plans, like poker games, are fun. The one the President is counting on for his re-election, however, will pay off, one way or the other, not in fake money but in real coin of many realms.

## Censorship By Newsmen

By Ronald M. Dworkin

**LONDON.**—There is a dangerous kind of censorship, now growing in force in both America and England, that does not rely on legal restraints on what may be said. It appears instead to be the idea that the press, television and other media have a professional responsibility to exercise their legal freedom with self-restraint, because their power to inform and persuade sometimes includes the power to embarrass or even cripple national policy.

The American press has been widely criticized, for example, for publishing the Pentagon Papers and the records of the Nixon administration's discussions of the Indo-Pakistani war; television has been criticized for giving publicity to demonstrations, and for subverting morale by reporting the most distasteful aspects of the Indochina wars.

In England, the BBC Secretary criticized the BBC for a television discussion that gave a voice to Republican critics of British policy in Ulster on the ground that the program would aggravate an already incendiary situation; and the Tory press said that the BBC was trying to usurp Parliament's authority.

This sort of criticism may be the edge of the wedge, because it may be based by Agnew-like hints that if the media cannot govern themselves others may have to govern them. But the very fact that legal censorship is too foreign to our tradition makes the appeal to self-restraint attractive and therefore more dangerous.

The appeal is based on a fallacious analogy between the rights of ordinary citizens and the duty of the press. Newsmen exercise their rights to speak not as individual citizens, who may give up their rights in what they think is a good cause, but as trustees for the rest of us.

We are equally cheated when the man who decides what we shall not know is a newspaper editor or a television executive rather than a bureaucrat; perhaps more cheated, because the bureaucrat's decision can be exposed and challenged in court and the editor's cannot be. The cliché that the media have responsibility as well as power advances the argument hardly at all. Their underlying responsibility is to those who want to read or watch them, and the question is when this important responsibility may be set aside in favor of some other one.

It is often said that the media must not broadcast information that will harm the community, that they must not act like Justice Holmes's man who cried "fire" in a crowded theater. But this is not helpful when, as is almost always the case, the community is not agreed about what is harmful and what is not.

### Perhaps

We can distinguish easy cases. Of course it would be wrong for a newspaper to publish information about troop movements in wartime, because that would cause harm that is not subject to political debate.

The success or failure of government policy in Vietnam or Ulster is a very different case. However—just because the United States and Britain are in fact divided as a matter of political debate, on whether that policy ought to succeed.

Perhaps the United States' interests are harmed if television coverage makes the war more difficult to pursue because it hardens the enemy or confuses our soldiers. Perhaps British interests are harmed if the opportunity of Nixon in Ulster will tolerate violence, because if they see their extremist heroes on TV.

But in each case it is clear that a significant number of citizens believe that these costs are worth paying if they will help to force a change in policies that these citizens count as more harmful still. That proposition, for better or worse, now lies within the area of political controversy, and it cannot be the part of the media to take it out.

The newspapers and television must make every effort to report fairly, and to present a balance of opinion. It may be that genuine objectivity is an impossible ideal, especially on television, where the choice of one image as more accurate than another must reflect hidden attitudes as well as hard facts. But we are better off asking our newsmen to pursue the ideal as far as they can, rather than to deliberate and that is, in the nature of the case, always on the same side.

Ronald M. Dworkin, formerly at Yale Law School, is professor of jurisprudence at Stanford. This article was written for The New York Times special features service.

## Letters

### Pavel Roman

Re the Associated Press story in the IHT of Feb. 3 on the death of Pavel Roman, a former champion skier. Mr. Roman and his sister, Eva, were Czechoslovakians and performed under Czechoslovakian colors and not Yugoslavian, as stated in the AP report.

As a Czech I have grown used to the frequent misidentification of small countries, particularly those of Eastern Europe, and have tried to learn not to be offended. But in this case all Czechs are saddened by the untimely loss of a famous contemporary, and it seems the least honor that can be paid to him is to identify his nationality correctly.

ANEZKA HUFFOVA.

St. Martin d'Hères, France.

### Miss Devlin's Style

After reading the article by Miss Bernadette Devlin (IHT Feb. 8), one is immediately reminded of Buffon's remark, only, I would rather reverse the order of the words and say "The man is the style." For, how very revealing are the words of this Irish virago. We can read her thoughts, see her lack of ability to reason logically (a congenital Irish difficulty, this), and we see, staring at us in great scarlet letters, the name of her proper political party. She is not able to answer any question directly

but merely puts another in its place—used in indication of mental bankruptcy.

We note Miss Devlin's avoidance of mentioning the British dead, who died trying to keep the peace between Irish and Irish.

It is manifestly unworthy of any decent-minded person to condemn the valiant British effort to stem the flood of civil violence in one corner of an already unsteady world, who are trying to uphold the essential first principles of law and order.

(Mrs.) M. ROSS MACAULAY.

Athens.

### Editing Dickens

Irving Marder says that Dickens needed editing (IHT Feb. 8). Maybe so. But it's a vicious circle. Editing gets better, writing gets worse. From all my years of editing I would say that Dickens's unedited copy is indisputably better by far than most "pre-edited" copy I have seen, given allowance for evolution in style.

LEE AMBEROSE.

Anzere, Switzerland.

### Irving or Hughes?

Tourist office here is planning to erect a statue to Cliff (Edmund) Irving. Or maybe Howard Hughes. Depends upon who wins.

AL RIX.

Tbilisi.





**PRECARIOUS POSITION**—Float in carnival in Mainz depicts West German Chancellor Willy Brandt holding European agreements in his hands as he balances himself on a narrow board supported by fingertip of Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

### Obituaries

## Lord Sieff, 83, President Of Marks and Spencer, Zionist

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Lord Sieff, 83, president of one of the world's great store chains and a leading Zionist, died today.

Each week, more than 12 million people shopped in his Marks and Spencer stores throughout Britain.

"Marks and Spencers" as the chain was affectionately known to Britons—was the creation of Sirman Marks, who died in 1964, and Israel Moses Sieff.

Both were Jewish immigrants from Russia; both took over the Marks and Spencer clothing and food chain originally founded by Sirman Marks's father, Michael, and Thomas Spencer, in 1894 as a penny bazaar in Leeds.

Lord Sieff, born in 1889, met his late Lord Marks when they were both pupils at Manchester summer school. They married each other's sisters and built the firm together on three basic ideas: concern for employees' welfare; mutual trust with management; and customer, and a determination to buy British.

"Once you start selling quality, there is no limit," Lord Sieff said. Lord Sieff was a passionate Zionist in his early youth. He helped found the World Jewish Congress and was the first secretary of the Zionist Commission in Palestine and numerous other Zionist organizations.

Lord Sieff donated a large part of his personal fortune to charity and to the creation of Israel. In 1965, Lord Sieff was made a life peer. He was also given the Weizmann Award in the sciences and humanities at Israel's Weizmann Institute.

At that time, he had been on a board of directors of Marks & Spencer for 50 years. He came to his presidency in 1967. In his spare time he tended 60 orchids at his country home in Brimston.

**Dr. Merle Fainsod**  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 14 (UPI)—Dr. Merle Fainsod, 64, one of the nation's leading historians in Soviet studies and vice of the Harvard University Press, died of a heart attack today in Mount Auburn Hospital.

Dr. Fainsod held the Carl H. Oberman University Professorship at Harvard. He was a past president of the American Political Science Association and had been director of Harvard's Russian Research Center. His book, "How Russia Is Run," published in 1953 and revised in 1962, won the Woodrow Wilson

## Russia Sends A Crewless Craft to Moon

### Luna-20 May Attempt To Make Soft Landing

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched its first moon mission in five months and indicated the unmanned Luna-20 craft would attempt a soft landing.

The last Soviet lunar-landing attempt ended in failure when Luna-19 touched into the Apollonius Mountains last Sept. 11.

Western space experts said Luna-20, like Luna-19, may be carrying a new Lunokhod explorer robot or sophisticated soil-scooping devices.

Soviet scientists have stated publicly that Lunokhod-type vehicles in more sophisticated form will play an important role in their future exploration, not only of the moon but of the planets.

The Soviet Union launched the automatic station Luna-20 today with the aim of further exploration of the moon and near-moon space, the official news agency Tass said.

In Soviet space terminology, the phrase "exploration of the moon and near-moon space" has always indicated landing missions as opposed to orbiters or fly-past missions.

"According to telemetric information, the station's on-board systems and equipment are functioning normally," Tass said.

It usually takes Soviet Luna craft about five days to reach the moon. When Luna-20 gets there, it will find Luna-19 still in orbit.

Luna-19 left earth a few weeks after the ill-fated Luna-18 mission, entered into lunar orbit Oct. 3 and has been there since, carrying out research into space radiation, magnetism and other areas.

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## The New Look Elysée—The Pompidous as Tastemakers

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 14 (UPI)—President and Mrs. Georges Pompidou today made a strong, official stand for modern art when they showed the newly-decorated apartments *privés* in the East Wing of the Elysée Palace to the press.

The anteroom, salon, library and dining room—all of medium size—will be used for small, semi-official parties and business luncheons. The décor, furniture and lighting were designed in a highly contemporary spirit by Pierre Paulin. The work was carried out under the supervision of Jean Courat, administrator of the Mobilier National.

The Elysée Palace was built in 1718. Napoleon gave the palace to Josephine after their divorce. It still in its original 18th-century and Empire splendor—except for the addition of some more modern touches.

Today's tour started with a polite stroll through the West Wing, still in its original 18th-century and Empire splendor—except for the addition of some more modern touches.

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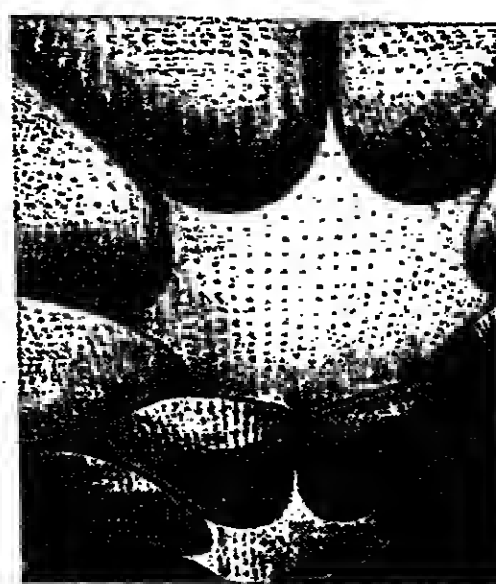
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Part of dining room ceiling.



The looks of the newly decorated salon.

less furniture. This prelude was necessary to emphasize the contrast with the modern East Wing.

The anteroom, by Israeli painter Yacov Agam, is a startling, kinetic room where everything, including the walls and ceiling, is part of a complete, pictorial space.

"It was the dream of my life to do such a thing," Mr. Agam said. "No, the president didn't give any

directives. He trusted me all the way."

The atmosphere of the other rooms have been entirely changed by covering the priceless paneling with ivory wool fabric. The fabric was stretched over metallic frames which were then carefully set over the woodwork and the mirrors—so that they can be removed if another president wishes to change the décor. The frames have turned

the rooms into warm, vaulted tents.

The salon and library are hung with identical colors so that walls and ceilings of both blend into each other. The furniture, covered with blond suede, carries through the same monotone color-scheme. Color, in the salon, comes from paintings by Robert Delaunay, Matisse, Albert Marquet, and François Kupka. A massive

black Art sculpture sits on the floor.

The library walls curve out into four-padded banquettes. Off to one side is a stainless steel mantelpiece.

Dining Room

The dining room, which can seat 24 people at two round, pleated glass-topped tables, is in the same colors as the other rooms and has doors of polyester. The ceiling is an interesting beehive with hundreds of glass spikes reflecting on pinkish aluminum.

The spirit behind the redecoration job should give a boost to modern art in France. As Mr. Courat put it, "The Mobilier National was stuck. It couldn't go ahead unless the president showed the way."

"Now," he went on, "he has, and it has been a great pleasure to take a step ahead. After all, one should be able to discuss modern problems in a modern setting."

To encourage French people to follow suit, the president made it clear that all the furniture designed for the Elysée will shortly be produced by the Mobilier National and sold to the general public. The idea is that, as in the days of Louis XIV, taste starts at the top.

## Coming Events on the European Art Scene

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Feb. 14 (UPI)—Battered but unbowed, the Venice Biennale will open its doors for the 36th time on June 5 (to the end of August) with a cluster of seven exhibitions.

An experimental one, "Work or Behavior," will dwell on one of the major aspects of the current crisis in the arts and will confront those artists who still believe in the "work of art" and those who reject it in favor of various forms of "behavior."

A second exhibition (of 60 paintings) will be devoted to the "Masters of the 20th Century," the choice being based on the extent to which these artists have influenced the "evolution of the arts." The other exhibitions are: "International Sculpture," "Tallan Sculpture," "Graphic Arts," "Drawing Inquiry by Venice," and "Experimental Projects for the Printed Page."

The exceptional Mark Rothko retrospective that closed in Rotterdam in January will be making an unexpected appearance at the National Museum of Modern Art in Paris on March 24 (to May 8). It will then include about 50 paintings (for some reason the show which has also been to Zurich, and Düsseldorf, Joss about 10 paintings at each stop) ranging over the whole of the artist's career. They all belonged to the artist at the time of his death in 1970 and some had not been exhibited until this show started circulating last fall.

Another unexpected move is the Van Gogh exhibition now at the Orangerie des Tuileries will go to Bordeaux's Musée des Beaux-Arts on April 21 before being ultimately enshrined in the Rijksmuseum Vincent Van Gogh in Amsterdam.

A Barnett Newman retrospective is scheduled to open at Amsterdam's Stedelijk Museum on March 21 (to May 26) and will move to Paris in the fall (Oct. 10 to Dec. 11) at the Grand Palais.

Other shows in Holland include "Morandi to Monory," currently at the Stedelijk in Amsterdam (to Feb. 28), which is devoted to certain aspects of realism; and Daumier at the Arnhem Municipal Museum (Apr. 4 to May 31).

Documents, the important avant-garde exhibition organized in Kassel, Germany, under the direction of Harald Szeemann—who tends to work more as a theater director than an organizer of exhibitions—will open on June 28 (to Oct. 8). It will be devoted to the artistic and non-artistic imagery in everyday life, and to the increasingly fashionable hyper-realist style, the Western equivalent of socialist realism (Soviet and Chinese), which will also be represented.

West Germany  
Several other major exhibitions of interest are announced in West Germany for this year. Munich's Haus der Kunst will open a new devoted to surrealism between 1922 and 1942 on March 11 (to May 17). This will be followed by an even more ambitious exhibition scheduled to coincide with the Olympic Games and titled "World Cultures and Modern Art." Its purpose is to point up the influence of the arts of alien cultures, from Africa to China, on the evolution of European art from 1800 on. It opens at the Haus der Kunst on June 15 (to Sept. 30).

Wuppertal's Museum von der



Cranach's "Judgment of Paris" (1530).

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## 'ope, Zaire Cardinal Confer On Mini-Crisis Over Names

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 14 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI conferred today with an African cardinal who is believed to be a traitor in his own name because he opposes a government plan for all Zaire citizens to drop European names—and all African ones.

There was no statement on the Zaire crisis from the Pope and Cardinal Joseph Malula, one of six African cardinals and a Zaire leader of seven million

Cardinals in the former Belgian Congo.

Cardinal Malula, 65, arrived Saturday for talks with the Pope and Vatican officials, who are already concerned about President Joseph Mobutu's expulsion of the cardinal from his residence and the closing of a Catholic weekly.

According to Vatican sources, Cardinal Malula's opposition to the proposed name changes stemmed from his belief that Catholics should retain Christian names given them at baptism.

Mgr. Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican equivalent of "foreign minister," flew to Switzerland last month to talk to the vacationing Mr. Mobutu about the crisis. The Rev. Casaroli did not report publicly on the meeting.







## Oslo Doubles North Sea Oil Field Estimate

### Officials Say Pipeline Should Run to Britain

OSLO, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The Norwegian government said today its oil fields in the North Sea will yield almost twice as much as the original estimate.

An official report also said that oil and natural gas from the deposits may be transported via a \$100-million pipeline to Britain rather than to the Norwegian west coast, provided sufficient quantities of natural gas can be bought back for a planned new petrochemical industry in Norway.

According to the Norwegian Ministry of Industries, the Ekofisk, Tor, Cod, West Ekofisk and Eldfisk oil fields off Norway's coast contain reserves allowing for a production of some 25 million tons a year, compared with the original estimate of 15 million tons.

Phillips Petroleum Co., main partner in an international venture in the North Sea, earlier proposed transport of oil and liquefied natural gas from the concession area to its refinery at Tvedestrand, near Middlesbrough.

The Ministry of Industries report said pipelines can be laid both to Britain and to Norway but that "the technical and financial risks involved in a pipeline to Norway are decidedly greater" than the alternative.

A pipeline from the North Sea fields to Norway would pass over very deep areas, the report said.

"To keep risks at a reasonable level, a pipeline to Norway could not be expected until 1975, whereas technically it should be possible to lay a pipeline to Britain in 1973," the report said.

The ministry committee added that further studies will be needed before a final decision.

The Phillips group comprises Phillips, the operator for the venture; Norske Fina, a subsidiary of Petrofina, of Belgium; Agip, of Italy and the French-Norwegian Petrofina group.

## Russia Raises Sugar Prices To Stimulate Lagging Output

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The Soviet government has ordered a rise in prices it pays to domestic sugar-beet growers in a move that may drive prices down on world sugar markets.

A steady decline of Soviet sugar production over the last few years has helped push sugar futures on world markets to their highest levels since 1964 as the Russians bought sugar abroad to meet their own domestic needs and export commitments.

The Soviet Union is the world's largest producer of beet sugar and one of the most important dealers in the world sugar trade.

The higher beet prices set in a decree made public by Tass, the official press agency, are designed to stimulate domestic production and thus make the Soviet sugar supply less dependent on world market fluctuations. The price rise is effective with the 1973 crop.

The price move was the latest of a continuing series of government moves to stimulate the output of farms, which have

### FTC, ICI Agree on Divestiture

The Federal Trade Commission has tentatively adopted a consent order requiring Imperial Chemical Industries of Britain to divest the explosives and aerospace components division of Atlas Chemical Industries, of the United States, within three years. ICI acquired Atlas last year in a transaction valued at more than \$100 million.

The consent order would settle an FTC complaint charging that the acquisition violated anti-trust laws by restricting competition in the sale of explosives and related accessories. In London, ICI officials declined immediate comment. However, it is believed ICI is not greatly concerned about the divestiture, particularly as Atlas has assets that profits from the division would decline as the United States reduces its operations in Vietnam. In 1969, the division accounted for 19 percent of Atlas profits.

### Shell-Eso Develop North Sea Field

The Shell-Eso group reports it will develop the North Sea Ask oil field, near the Scottish east coast, 180 miles from Dundee, following its confirmation as a commercial discovery. Production is to start in 1974. The development decision came after the third well drilled in the area confirmed the field as commercial. Shell-Eso says that because of the complex structure of the reservoir and difficulties in mapping its extent, reserves or the daily output potential cannot yet be stated with precision. But test results so far have proved sufficient reserves to justify development.

### U.S. Said to Want Smaller Unit

## Group of Ten Seen Facing Dissolution

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Europe's financial authorities are wondering whether the Group of Ten really wants to break up the Group of Ten and if so what will take its place as the forum for negotiating the reforms in the monetary structure that the major nations think are necessary.

The United States has issued no public statements about whether it desires to dissolve the group, but U.S. disillusionment with the organization during last year's money crisis came

through loud and clear in Europe. Washington's refusal to set even an approximate date for a next meeting—ostensibly because U.S. monetary officials do not want to talk about the type of things that would come up, such as convertibility of the dollar—has led to further uncertainty about the future of the body.

Paul A. Volcker, deputy secretary of the treasury for monetary affairs, is reported by some European officials as having said recently, "I've attended my last Group of Ten meeting."

### More Compact Unit

One European source close to the subject said Treasury Secretary John B. Connally wants a more compact organization with power to act decisively.

In the ideal body, according to this source, the Americans would want four chairs around the table—one for the U.S. representative, one for the representative of the enlarged European community (in other words, Western Europe), one for the Japanese representative and the fourth for the representative of the developing countries.

Though they can be vitally affected, the poor countries have no voice in the Group of Ten, an organization of the richest non-Communist nations which started because these nations were able to help the International Monetary Fund out of a currency bind in 1961.

The 10 formed an exclusive club that in effect made all the key monetary decisions of the last decade. Initially it simply represented individual countries. But as the Common Market became more cohesive, an EEC bloc was formed within the group. Sometimes the bloc acted like a bloc, and sometimes it did not.

U.S. wrath can be traced at least in part to this. A story involving Mr. Connally illustrates the point.

### Sticky Concessions

The time was last November, in Rome. The question before the Group of Ten ministers was both multilateral realignment and sticky short-term trade concessions the United States was demanding in addition to monetary advantages.

Stock prices were falling. Businessmen were refusing to invest in new plant and equipment. A world recession seemed imminent. Mr. Connally was trying to settle the crisis, but insisted there could be no agreement without a trade package.

The EEC ministers were divided over this, as they were ever most things at the time. Furthermore, they told Mr. Connally that they had to wait until duly constituted as the Council of Ministers in Brussels before talking trade.

This infuriated Mr. Connally, chairman of the meeting. Here

### U.S. Mutual Fund Sales Top Buying

During the fourth quarter of 1971, more U.S. mutual funds sold stocks on balance than bought, Barron's Financial Weekly reports. Of the 79 investment companies surveyed, 38 ended 1971 in the sell column, against 18 on the buy side; transactions at the rest were indecisive. The bearishness was even stronger than in the preceding three months, when sellers outnumbered buyers 32 to 25. The shift in sentiment was particularly pronounced among the stock mutuals, where the number of purchasers was cut in half: from 18 to 9. Six closed-end funds were net sellers, compared with only one in the third quarter. Overall sales topped buying by \$37.5 million, or 12.5 percent. In the preceding three months, the gap was less than \$15 million. The latest position seems to show many portfolio managers doubting the staying power of the post-Thanksgiving holiday rally on the New York Stock Exchange, which pushed the Dow Jones Industrial average up 120 points.

### AEG-Hoechst to Link on Insulation

AEG-Telefunken and Farbwerke Hoechst have agreed to cooperate in the field of insulation and synthetic materials for electro-technical applications, AEG-Telefunken reports. Under the agreement, Hoechst has acquired a 25 percent stake in AEG-Telefunken, and Hoechst, an AEG-Telefunken subsidiary manufacturing a variety of insulation materials.

## Westinghouse Claims New Output System Semiconductors Tested And Stored in Banks

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Just at a time when many of the giants are phasing out of semiconductor manufacturing, Westinghouse Electric Corp. believes it has a new system that can propel it to the top rank.

The key of this system is a guaranteed delivery of high-power semiconductor products in as little as 54 hours instead of the usual four to six weeks.

J. C. Marous, Jr., general manager of electronic components divisions, said that with conventional manufacturing methods, semiconductors could not be fully tested until they were completely assembled.

Westinghouse has developed a manufacturing system that fully tests each semiconductor element (the silicon wafer that actually performs all electrical functions of the complete device) and then stores the tested elements in an inventory system.

Specialized developed test arrays examine and characterize each element in the unassembled final state and the fully tested and coated semiconductor elements are then stored and indexed both by application and by customer. In other words, Westinghouse maintains the customer's inventory.

Prospective users of the system are required to enter into an agreement describing the type and quantity of high-power semiconductors they need and the approximate rate at which they may be required. This reserves space and inventory for them and guarantees quick shipment.

Mr. Marous said that customers would only have to maintain inventories covering 10 days or less to be fully covered. He estimated this inventory costs, under the conventional practices of the industry, an average of 25 percent a year.

It is planned to maintain an inventory of over 1,500 different products.

A little over a month ago, General Electric said it planned to close down one transistor plant and to consolidate other facilities. RCA and CRTS Systems phased out certain of their semiconductor operations in 1970.

### U.S. Inventories Rise In Month, Fall in Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP).—Manufacturing and trade firms added \$820 million to their stocks in December, the Commerce Department reported today.

This brought total U.S. inventory accumulation in 1971 to \$6.5 billion, compared with \$7.2 billion in 1970.

### One Dollar

LONDON (AP).—The late of dollar interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Feb. 14, '72	Today	Previous
Belgian franc	2.1825-25	2.1825-25	2.1825-25
Deutsche mark	2.1825-25	2.1825-25	2.1825-25
Danish kroner	2.1825-25	2.1825-25	2.1825-25
French franc	2.1825-25	2.1825-25	2.1825-25
Italian lira	2.1825-25	2.1825-25	2.1825-25
Japanese yen	2.1825-25	2.1825-25	2.1825-25
Swiss franc	2.1825-25	2.1825-25	2.1825-25
Yen	2.1825-25	2.1825-25	2.1825-25

## Stock Prices Drop Sharply in N.Y.

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices sagged today under the weight of profit-taking as the national economy ended its first six months under the Nixon administration's new economic program.

The volume of trading was relatively light, however, offering encouragement to bullish analysts who feel the market needs to rest and consolidate its gains before resuming its upward march. Turnover totaled 15.24 million shares, the lowest in nearly three weeks and well beneath the 17.85 million that changed hands Friday. Prices edged lower for most of the session, but then firmed slightly in the final half hour.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed with a loss of 1.89 at 910.50, very close to where it was five weeks ago.

Special situations dominated the activity. Union Corp., which had not traded since last Wednesday, finally opened late in the session on a block of 275,000 shares, down a whopping 8 1/4. The stock finished with a loss of 9 1/4 at 16 1/4, leading the losers with a decline of 35.3 percent. The situation was even more remarkable in light of Union's 8 1/2-point surge in the three sessions prior to last Wednesday's halt.

On Friday the company reported six-month earnings of 24 cents a share, down from 30 cents in the year-earlier period. The stock's earlier run-up had resulted from speculation about the company's efforts to test-market a soft contact lens.

Union has applied to the Food and Drug Administration for approval to test its lens on human beings, but doubts exist as to when that approval might be forthcoming.

Traders obviously had been hoping Union would turn into another Bausch & Lomb, which is the only company that is actually marketing a soft lens. The latter company's shares were clipped today for a loss of 1 1/4 at 17.

## Trading Activity Also Declines

Levitz Furniture, another speculative trading vehicle, rebounded from weakness last week and closed today at 135 1/4, up 8 1/2 for the day. Levitz had fallen sharply after it became known that investigations were being conducted into institutional trading in the issue and into certain business dealings of management.

IBM was one of the day's hottest spots. It fell 4 3/4 to 368. Advanced Memory Systems Inc. said it filed an anti-trust suit against IBM in federal district court in San Francisco.

Other weak spots included Honeywell, down 4 1/8 at 140 1/8, and Texas Instruments, down 1 1/8 at 133 1/8.

RCA was unchanged at 41 3/8. An RCA subsidiary last week raised prices from 5 to 6 percent on eight sizes of color TV picture tubes which it sells to TV set manufacturers.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed lower in moderate volume. The exchange index ended the session with a loss of .03 at 37.44. Declines: Issues led advances 531 to 467, with 279 unchanged. Volume fell to 5.04 million shares from 5.65 million Friday.

On the bond market, prices, following a surge toward the close, ended the session at or near their best levels of the day, with corporate up 1/4 point and intermediate governments up 2/32 to 4 3/8.

## Commonwealth United Offers Plan to Pay Off Its Debts

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Commonwealth United Corp., a once widely diversified company that came to fame during the height of the conglomerate era, plans to make settlements with most of its creditors, claimants and litigants.

The plan, which must be approved at a special stockholders' meeting here on March 23, calls for the sale of Seaburg Corp., its principal operating subsidiary, to Seaburg Industries Inc., a new company that will be managed and partially financed by some of the officers and directors of Commonwealth.

According to the proxy statement for the meeting, "if the plan is not consummated, the alternative, in management's opinion, would be a voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy or reorganization proceeding."

The Commonwealth directors

asked stockholders to approve, if they authorize the sale of Seaburg, a major manufacturer of oil-gas engines, a reversion of the 1-for-10 split of the 11,534,428 shares outstanding. They also proposed that the name of Commonwealth be changed to Iola Industries Inc.

The plan of settlement was formulated in consultation with the investment banking firm of Allen & Co., which will receive a \$1 million fee over a five-year period and warrants to buy 100,000 shares of the new company if the deal goes through.

At present, Commonwealth has fixed obligations, many of which are new in default, of over \$120 million, with annual interest requirements amounting to \$10 million.

Under the plan, the stock and the \$115 million subordinated promissory note of Seaburg will be sold to the new company for \$3 million. Seaburg Industries will also assume \$2.2 million in Commonwealth indebtedness, an obligation to pay \$9 million in debts, as well as initially issue to Commonwealth 70 percent of its stock. (Bank creditors of Commonwealth have agreed to settle their \$13 million in loans to the company if the plan is approved by stockholders.)

The banks will receive \$2.5 million in cash, transfer the \$9 million obligation to Seaburg Industries and get warrants to purchase 48,000 shares of the new company.

Settlement Proposed

Six foreign lenders, including companies associated with the beleaguered IOS Ltd., have also agreed to settle their claims to \$26.5 million, which, like the bank loans, are secured by the Seaburg stock.

These lenders will receive 500,000 shares of Seaburg Industries, warrants to buy 100,000 more and subscription rights for 65,000 further shares at \$1 a share.

As for the debenture holders of Commonwealth, the plan calls for the company to offer to exchange 800,000 shares of Seaburg Industries for about \$80 million worth of debentures.

These include debentures of the company's overseas subsidiary, Commonwealth Overseas, which totaled a \$30 million convertible Eurobond in 1968.

## Company Reports

Allis-Chalmers			
Fourth Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	218.3	233.9	
Profits (millions)	—0.6	0.96	
Per Share	—0.05	0.08	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	876.4	865.9	
Profits (millions)	5.24	15.02	
Per Share	0.42	1.20	
Kaiser-Roth			
Fourth Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	129.3	118.4	
Profits (millions)	2.65	3.15	
Per Share	0.43	0.51	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	523.1	283.4	
Profits (millions)	7.31	7.73	
Per Share	1.19	1.26	
McGraw-Hill			
Fourth Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	167.8	159.2	
Profits (millions)	7.2	7.45	
Per Share	0.53	0.54	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	664.1	632.6	
Profits (millions)	22.65	30.02	
Per Share	2.14	2.16	
Times Mirror			
Fourth Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	143.5	135.4	
Profits (millions)	11.4	10.8	
Per Share	0.68	0.64	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	523.8	487.7	
Profits (millions)	34.9	30.5	
Per Share	2.08	1.88	
Unireal			
Fourth Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	400.5	372.3	
Profits (millions)	9.85	—3.73	
Per Share	0.32	—0.19	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,607.1	1,556.5	
Profits (millions)	43.08	24.12	
Per Share (Diluted)	1.26	0.73	

\*Figures rounded.

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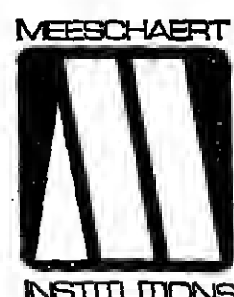
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Morgan Guaranty Corporate Research analysts gather first-hand knowledge of industries and companies. Above: Anne Borland, Paul Smith, Barkley Calhoun

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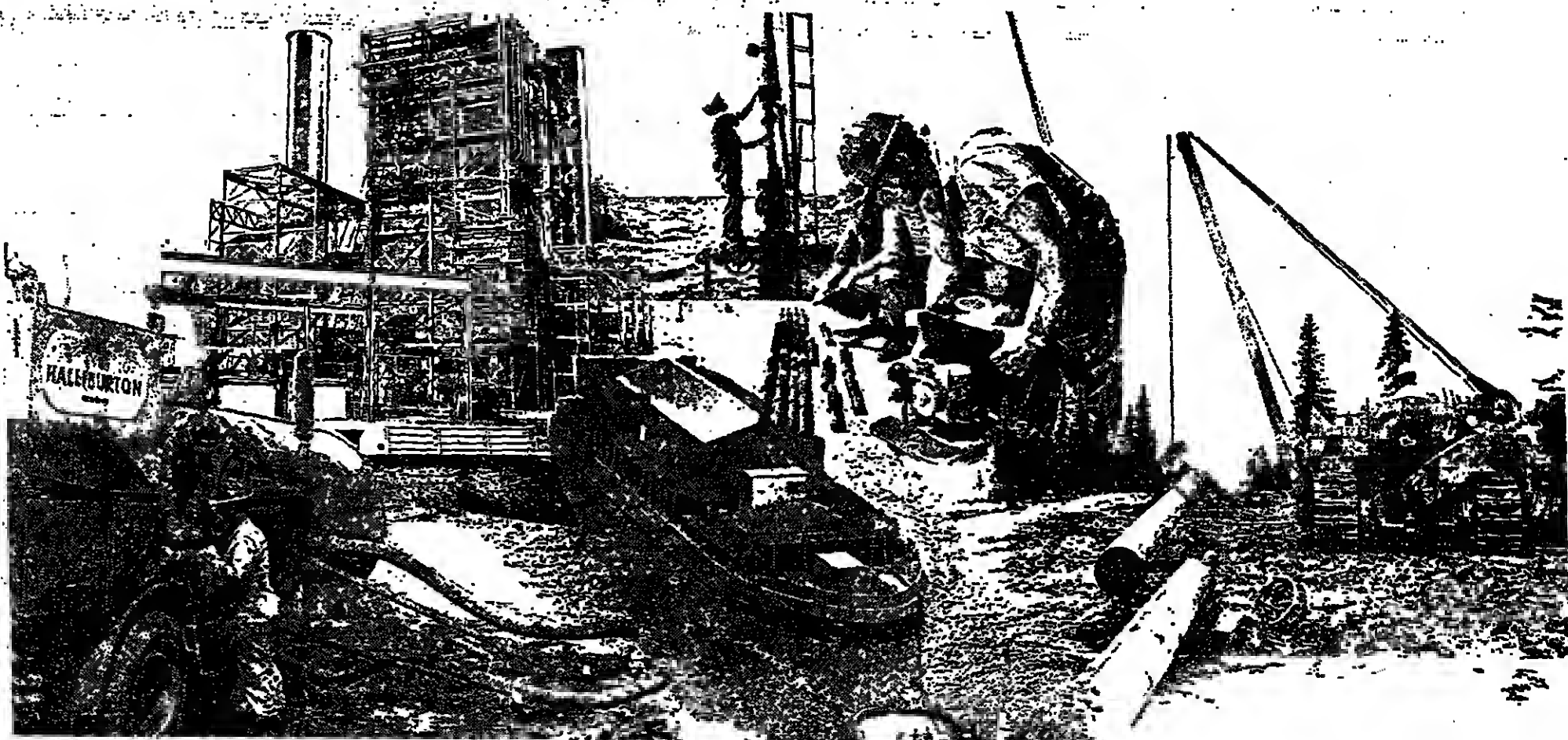
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[illegible]

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	1971	1970	Increase
REVENUES (millions).....	\$1,299.4	\$1,057.3	23%
NET INCOME (millions).....	55.9	46.3	21%
Earnings per share .....	\$ 3.23	\$ 2.69	20%




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**PEANUTS**

YOU'RE GOING TO VISIT HELEN SUZUKI? SHE'S THE ONE WHO WRITES ALL THOSE STUPID "BUNNY-LUNNY" BOOKS. I THINK HER BOOKS ARE NO LONGER RELEVANT TO TODAY'S PROBLEMS.

BLEAH!

I DO NOT SUFFER FOOLS GLADLY!

**B.C.**

DO YOU DELIVER SNEAKING TELEGRAMS? WE SURE DO.

AH, DEAR SIR, THE GLASS ROOSTER ARRIVED INTACT. SINCERELY, CURLS.

COULD YOU DO THAT TO THE TUNE OF "MURDER PARK"? ...

**L.I.L. ABNER**

I HAVE AN IMPORTANT QUESTION— SNIFF!

MAY KISS YOU?

MAH OLE GANG!!

SHACK! SHACK! WHAT WERE THAT QUESTIONS?

FORGET IT!!

**BEETLE BAILEY**

STAY OUT, YOU IDIOT! THE FLOOR IS WET!! WHAT THE @\*!! IS YOUR TROUBLE?!

EVERY NOW AND THEN BEETLE SHOWS PROMISE OF BECOMING A GOOD SERGEANT.

**MISS PEACH**

WILL THE LAYMAN EVER LEARN TO UNDERSTAND THE ROLE OF THE LAWYER?

FUTURE LAWYERS OF AMERICA MEET HERE

—BUT UNTIL THEN, THERE'S A NICE COUPLE OF BUCKS TO BE MADE.

EVENTUALLY, EVENTUALLY...

**BUZ SAWYER**

HERE'S YOUR NEW PAPA AND MAMA, PERCY FRANCES.

HE LIES, HE STEALS, HE'S IMPOSSIBLE. WE DON'T WANT HIM!

BY 19 HE'D BEEN SHUNTED FROM PARENTAL HOME TO REFORMATORY TO PENITENTIARY.

HOW COME YOU AIN'T FRIENDLY, KID? DROP DEAD!

HE LASTED TWO WEEKS WITH THE FIRST FAMILY. ONLY TWO DAYS WITH THE SECOND.

**WIZARD OF ID**

KING ON STRIKE

WE OUGHT TO SEND IN A SCAB KING

THEY DON'T COME MUCH SCABBIER

**REX MORGAN M.D.**

I'M A STUDENT AT YOUR UNIVERSITY, AND IF YOU DON'T GET PROFESSOR GRANT TO STOP RUNNING AROUND WITH YOUNG WAITRESSES, THAT FIRE AT HIS HOUSE IS GOING TO SPREAD.

AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY, YOU SHOULD KNOW WHAT YOUR FACULTY'S DOING! IF YOU CHECK MRS. WOOD'S BOARDING HOUSE, YOU'LL FIND THAT GRANT IS STAYING THERE—THE SAME PLACE WHERE A CERTAIN WAITRESS LIVES!

**POCO**

MY SAKES, RIFE-DAN, YOU SAY YOU COMES BACK EVERY 20 YEARS—

AYE! TO COUNT CIVILIZATION'S IMPROVEMENTS.

EASIER TO COUNT THEM THAN TO COUNT THE FAILURES.

YOU CAN COUNT THE IMPROVEMENTS ON HALF THE FINGERS OF ONE HAND—

—MAYBE ONE—TWO?

NOT YOUR HANDS—MINE!

**RIP KIRBY**

THANKS, DESMOND. I JUST HOPE NOBODY TRIES TO WARM ME AGAIN ABOUT JOHNNY PARAGON—WHOEVER HE IS.

I'M GLAD YOU'RE FEELING SO MUCH BETTER, SIR. HAVE A GOOD TIME AT THE ADVENTURERS' CLUB OUTING.

A FEW DAYS LATER...

ONE FIGURE SEEMS TO DOMINATE ALL EVENTS.

THAT FELLOW'S A SUPERB ATHLETE. WHO IS HE?

UM, THAT'S JOHNNY PARAGON!

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The World Bridge Federation has recently prepared its own master-point scheme, based on performance in international competition.

The compilation of the three W.B.F. ranks—grand master, world master and international master—is not yet complete, but it is already clear that there will be 28 grand masters, eight of whom will be Italian and 12 American.

Heading the grand master list will be Giorgio Belladonna, closely followed by other members of the Italian Blue Team. The leading American is Jim Jacoby. Four Frenchmen, two Englishmen and two Dutchmen are the other eight grand masters.

One of the Dutch grand masters, Hans Kreyens, was recently the victim of an outstanding defensive play on the diagrammed deal. Kreyens held the South cards.

**NORTH**  
♠ K7  
♥ 83  
♦ Q1086  
♣ J92

**WEST (D)**  
♠ 42  
♥ 862  
♦ 97542  
♣ A54

**EAST**  
♠ QJ85  
♥ QKJ  
♦ AK  
♣ K10876

**SOUTH**  
♠ A10963  
♥ AQ10754  
♦ 3  
♣ 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
West North East South  
Pass Pass 1♣ 2♣  
Pass 2NT Pass 2♥  
Pass 3NT Pass 4♥  
Pass Pass

West led the heart two.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**  
DIABOLIC JIAN SAIG  
ORIOLE UNBUNGLED  
DAVID AND GOLIATH  
ABYSS AGE RAIL  
SHREVEPORT CLAD  
CARAFE ASHORE  
MILITARY PLICES  
DELAIR SATURNO  
EVENED FAIR  
LUNATE BAISED  
AND SCRAIG EYES  
EYE OUR ELEM  
HANS LAND GRETEL  
EMERSON AIGLINA  
WAYS ASIS REACTS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHEN I'M TAKIN' A BATH, EVERYONE COMES 'N GOES LIKE GRAN CENTRAL STATION, BUT WHEN SHE'S TAKIN' A BATH..."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAVNA

INVEG

TUPYED

BALLOG

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AHEAD SWOON TRICKY GIGGLE  
Answers: How good models are built—TO SCALE

BOOKS

THREE BAGS FULL  
Essays in American Fiction

By Philip Young. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 231 pp. \$8.95

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

ALTHOUGH the subtitle of Philip Young's attractive collection of essays fits into a comfortable pigeonhole, there is greater variety in it than the category "American fiction" indicates. The essays range from analysis of single works to his own involvement in the making of the modern canon. He is formidably learned as the papers on the "legend" of Poe and on "Rip Van Winkle" show. But what comes through more than the learning is the man, modest, bemused, occasionally astonished at the antics of the literary profession, one who is both actor and spectator and who enjoys both roles. In fact, he may be stirring up one again the troubles that got such play in the columns of the New York Review of Books between Edmund Wilson and Lewis Mumford on the one hand and the gentlemen of the Modern Language Association on the other, over the new and authoritative texts of American writers. Although Mr. Young's essay was written in 1968 before the alteration, its publication now in book form may scratch open wounds that have not yet healed. He presents a picture of furious scholarly activity, of Hawthorne's high standing on the campuses and of the outpouring of books and articles on the man. "Everybody wants a piece of the action," he writes, a phrase not usually applied to professional activity. But in the rush, Hawthorne somehow gets lost.

of his book. He tells it now with some humor, but there is a rueful note in the telling that reflects his earlier uncertainties. I wish, though he had done more to explain Hemingway's erratic behavior. We know, through Mr. Young's paraphrases, what Hemingway thought and said, and complained about, but there appears to be more to the ups and downs of his decision. Mr. Young says that Hemingway liked to be generous. But it appears that he also had deep fears and great doubts. Was it only his goodwill that made him change his mind?

There are three other essays on Hemingway, one that strips A. E. Hotchner's "Papa Hemingway" of all claims to authenticity. One paper, delivered to a group of Peace Corps workers soon to leave for a foreign land, asks about the bothersome question as to why American writers latch on to the more sordid and unsavory aspects of American life. His answers, thoughtful behind their light-heartedness, may not gain everyone's agreement, but they should serve to sharpen one's own arguments in the debate.

The piece on "Huckleberry Finn," if I read him right, opposes the notion that Mark Twain is simply a child of nature, a Roman sea-like innocent who sided with Jim out of native good. Mr. Young's contention is that Twain had seen so much evil and violence, which he documents there, that when he did protect Jim, it was a conscious rebellion against the values of the world he had fled from.

The most original and thought-provoking papers were those on the "legend" of Pocahontas and on Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle." In both, the stories are traced to earlier forms and to the meaning of these forms to the societies. Fact and fancy are separated in the account of the Indian girl and he explains with imaginative verve the peculiar need her story fills in our national psychology. He makes the answer to the question as to why Capt. Smith did not marry Pocahontas crucial to our understanding of the place of the legend in our folklore. It is a stimulating and challenging reading.

Even more so is the essay on "Rip Van Winkle," a virtuous circle in which Mr. Young goes back the layers that surround the heart of the tale. He traces it to its pagan shape and he explains why it was apt when applied to Rip and to the America of the time. No one who reads it, I think, will look on that story as he did before.

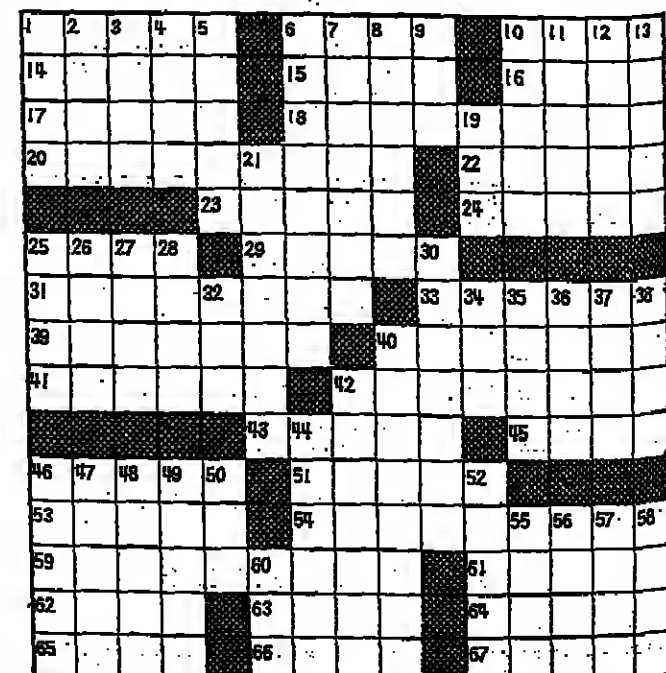
Mr. Young is best known, of course, for his highly praised study of "the traumatic bases for Hemingway's art," and his long opening essay gives a blow-by-blow account of his dealings with that author in the composition

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will West

- ACROSS**
- 1 Some jewels  
6 Comic-strip blow  
10 Close-fitting cap  
14 Conscious  
15 Top-notch  
16 Hindu queen  
17 Of the checkbook  
18 Large triangular sail  
20 Certain lid projections  
22 Ward off  
23 Social groups  
24 Sophomore grade  
25 Fish  
29 British warcraft  
31 Material for icy streets  
33 Hospice in Turkey  
38 Realize  
40 Loving  
41 From that place  
42 Heavenly face  
43 Porpoises are said to use this  
45 —mell  
46 Contract
- DOWN**
- 1 Reputation  
2 "—in-a-manger"  
3 Hardy cabbage  
4 Of a period  
5 Block of glacier ice  
6 Like some fabrics  
7 "I should —"  
8 Miss Jones  
9 Human beings  
10 Desire strongly  
11 Bucket of song
- 12 Sluggish  
13 Clyde, for one  
19 Turner  
21 Separates into threads  
25 Spoiled child  
26 Leonard on New  
27 Doctor's concern  
28 Outer covering  
30 Small hand drum  
32 Short, short time  
34 Cause harm  
35 In a certain spot  
36 Elevation  
37 Word with eye or spirit  
38 Shade of blue  
40 Sour cherry  
42 Liar  
44 Narcotic  
45 Milk Prefix  
46 Upper space  
48 —of a tub  
49 Jibs, etc.  
50 Eagle  
52 Common people  
53 Stare  
54 Lined up  
57 Historic ship  
58 Age group  
60 Allen or Ott







STILL SLEEPING—Members of the Austrian Olympic team sleep in a waiting room of the Chitose Airport in Hokkaido, Japan, yesterday, as rain and then a blizzard canceled all flights. The Austrians failed to win a gold medal.

## French Ski Downfall Was Complete

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 14 (AP).—“We’ve a great deal of trouble winning here.”

In the understatement of the 1972 Winter Olympics, Jean Saubert, the French ski coach, was talking about the collapse of the famed French Alpine ski team.

When he made that statement, he was still hoping for a gold medal from the men’s or women’s slalom races. When the last chance disappeared yesterday in the men’s slalom on Mount Teine, he said, “I’ve lost one way.”

The French fall from dizzying heights has been gradual, but the boom of the failure here was nonetheless resounding.

French men and women ruled the field in the 1968 world championships in Portillo, Chile, capturing 16 of the 24 medals distributed.

In the 1968 Olympics on home ground in Grenoble, eight of the 18 medals went to the French, including four of the six gold. Jean-Claude Killy won three gold medals and Marielle Goetsch took one. Both retired after the Olympics and both were irreplaceable.

Still, the French held up well in the 1970 world championships in Val Gardena, Italy, winning 10 of the 24 medals up for grabs, including three of the eight gold.

In Sapporo, they won one silver and one bronze in the women’s slalom. They were shut out in all other Alpine races.

The overall decline was hurried by accidents.

Trigrid Lafforgue, who won a gold and a silver medal in the last world championships, broke leg bones last year. Patrick Russell, a double silver medalist at the world championships, broke a leg last month.

Françoise Machi tore knee ligaments in a training accident in Sapporo, as she continuously fell in practice.

To cap the bad luck, Jean-Noël Augert, the world champion in the slalom, fell the day before the Olympic slalom.

At least in public, Saubert was trying to bear up in adversity. “We shouldn’t look for excuses,” he said. “One nation cannot always dominate in one sport.”

Tyler Palmer to Pros?

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 14 (UPI).—U.S. Olympic Alpine skier Tyler Palmer and Hank Kashiwa will turn professional, Bob Beatty, the executive director of the International Pro Ski Racers Association, said today.

Both Palmer and Kashiwa have indicated to me they will become professional and race at Boyne Mountain, Mich., next weekend,” Beatty said.

Palmer, of Keeneland, N.H., finished ninth in the Olympic special slalom Sunday. He won the World Cup slalom at Sestriere, Italy, earlier this season.

## Floyd Patterson's Struggle Still Goes On

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT).—He walked across. Seventh Avenue from New York's Madison Square Garden to the Statter Hotel, a big green trailer, and down the dark street of 3rd Street. The driver led him down the window.

“Hey, Floyd, great fight, Floyd,” a driver called.

“Thank you,” Floyd Patterson said, looking out the window. He was in the hotel lobby, for people were saying the he thing to the former two-time heavyweight champion. He had been beating this for more in an hour. To his credit, he saw he hadn't fought a great fight. He had been awarded a unanimous decision over Oscar Bonavena of Argentina Friday night, but not much really happened. For 10 rounds, a 37-year-old man, some knowledge, a boxing observer thought this had won. But the puppy had wrestled the officials, influenced by a more emotional than physical in a popularity contest, a spy will outplay an ox every afternoon had attracted more of the 17,000 spectators, a near out. Surely the Garden problem, with few drawing cards, will hurry to display again.

“Mills would appear to be a possible foe. Ellis, then the World Boxing Association champion, was awarded a disputed 15-round decision over him in 1968, a defeat that prompted his disappearance from boxing for two years. To qualify eventually for a title bout with Joe Frazier, as Patterson hopes to do, he now would appear to need a triumph over Mills, at least in his own mind.

And with Floyd Patterson, the windmills in his mind are turned by breezes that blow only for him.

Since he appears financially sound, boxing is his security blanket. He has known nothing else. Nor is he really prepared for anything else. After two decades, his best friends are his boxing equipment. His home is the ring itself.

“Victory is the only justification I need to continue fighting,” he says. “I’ll continue fighting as long as I continue winning and look impressive. It’s a slow process. I expected to be further along at this point, but it’s not going to stop me.”

Even in the moment of victory over Bonavena, he was stubbornly sensitive to possible criticism. When he entered the interview area, he mounted the steps to the small wooden platform with four chairs on it. But he remained on his feet.

“I’m not going to sit down,” he told the assembled newsmen, “because you’ll say I was tired and I’m not tired.”

## Defeats Rosewall

# Laver Adds Confidence To Winning Repertoire

By Neil Andur

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14 (NYT).—The “click of confidence” has returned to Rod Laver’s tennis arsenal.

The 33-year-old Australian left-hander won the \$45,000 United States Professional Indoor tournament yesterday with a four-set blitz of Ken Rosewall, his countryman and nearest rival on the tour.

It was Laver’s second straight tournament triumph of the season, after seven weeks without touching a racket and 2 1/2 months away from the circuit. The dominance of the victory—4-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2—reaffirmed the notion that the little red-head is at his best when rested, relaxed, hitting all out and on the run.

“I’m happy with my form right now,” said Laver, richer by \$10,000. “It’s the click of confidence that comes with making a good shot. Your confidence comes back so you start trying shots. That’s what happened today.”

A questionable call in the second game of the second set seemed to drain the drive from the 37-year-old Rosewall, who had beaten Laver in four sets for \$50,000 in their final match of “The World Championship of Tennis” last November.

Rosewall, who beat Arthur Ashe in four sets, including two tie-breakers in Saturday’s semi-finals, played off five break points on service to win the first set. But with Rosewall serving at 0-1, 30-all, Laver topped a backhand return-of-service winner cross-court for the advantage, then drove another backhand deep into the corner that the side and base line men signaled in.

The crowd of 11,513—a single-day record for this tournament—whistled disapproval. Rosewall thought the ball was out, and Laver said later that “I felt I hit the ball a little long.”

But the ball stood, and Laver had his first break of the match. When he served in the next game for 3-0, Laver had the momentum, which characterizes his steady style, and the confidence to counter Rosewall’s left technical efficiency.

“That one call meant a lot,” said Rosewall, who admitted that he “pestered” him in the last three sets. “I tried not to let it worry me, but Rod seemed to play pretty well from that point.”

Laver has won 10 straight singles matches during the last two weeks, a string reminiscent of his early career when he cruised the field in the tennis

Champions Classic for a quick \$160,000.

Despite the absence of the top independent pros and a formidable draw (all seeded players reached the quarterfinals; the top four seeds reached the semis), the tournament produced a record attendance (57,282).

### 4 U.S. Victories

SALISBURY, Md., Feb. 14 (AP).—With the top-seeded players drawing byes, four young Americans captured the spotlight yesterday in the first round of the 1972 National Indoor Open tennis championships.

Roscoe Tanner, Jim Delaney, Dick Stockton and Brian Gottfried all scored straight-set victories over foreign opponents.

U.S. Open champion Stan Smith is the top domestic seed and will see action today. The 1970 champion, Tim Mayotte of Romania, leads the foreign seeds.

Stockton upset Australia’s top Davis Cup player, Colin Dibley, 6-4, 6-3.

Tanner, ranked No. 1 among United States juniors in 1970, defeated Britain’s David Lloyd, a Davis Cup player, 6-3, 6-2.

Delaney, 19-year-old sophomore at Stanford University, beat Australian Davis Cup player Ross Case, 7-5, 6-2, and Gottfried upset Ove Bengtson, Sweden’s No. 1, 6-4, 6-4.

### Gimeno vs. Barthele

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Andrés Gimeno of Spain and Pierre Barthele of France yesterday scored impressive semi-final victories in the \$40,000 May Company International tennis tournament.

Gimeno defeated Jimmy Connors of Los Angeles, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1, and Barthele beat Tomas Koch of Brazil, 7-6, 6-3.

Barthele faces Gimeno today for the \$8,000 first-place money.

## New Hockey League Shows Preference for NHL Players

ANAHEIM, Calif., Feb. 14 (UPI).—The newly formed World Hockey Association, holding its draft meeting here, has announced that 12 clubs had picked 43 players in a secret, preferred selection last November.

Among the teams drafting was the new Quebec City entry in the WHA, which replaces the San Francisco Seals. The San Francisco club was unable to obtain sufficient

### Pro Draft Choices Win

financing, the new league announced.

A spokesman for the WHA said players on the preferred list had not necessarily indicated they were receptive to jumping to the new league but some had expressed interest privately.

Each club’s first choice was listed first in its four selections but the others were not in the order of choice.

## College Football Players Add Dash to Indoor Track Meets

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP).—The college season has been over for more than a month, but many of the players are still going strong in the track world.

Colorado’s Cliff Branch, a star wide receiver and kick return specialist and a fourth-round National Football League draft choice of the Oakland Raiders, equaled the world indoor record of 9.3 seconds in the 100-yard dash at the AstroDome United States Track and Field Federation meet in Houston Saturday night.

In the same meet, another wide receiver, Southern California’s Ed Reed, equaled the world indoor record of 44.4 seconds in the 400-yard dash. Reed, a fourth-round draft choice of the Oakland Raiders, equaled the world indoor record of 9.3 seconds in the 100-yard dash at the AstroDome United States Track and Field Federation meet in Houston Saturday night.

Branch, who said he would not sign pro football contract during the track season, attributed his record to “the best start of my life” and said he could have run a 9.2.

Although he eventually wants a shot at pro football, Milburn, only a sophomore at Southern, said his immediate aim is to “get that gold medal” referring to the Olympic Games at Munich this summer.

In the Achilles indoor games at Vancouver, British Columbia, Lee Evans thought he had clipped several seconds off the world record of 69.9 seconds for 500 meters only to discover the track was measured incorrectly and he ran only 470 meters.

Other top selections were Miami’s Bernie Parent, Philadelphia’s goalie; Minnesota, Pete Mahovich, Montreal center; New England, Bob Sheehan, California Seals goalie; New York, a goalie; Garry Desjardins of Chicago, Ontario, Doug Favell, Philadelphia goalie; Quebec, Gilles Villeneuve, New York goalie, and Winnipeg, Bobby Hull, Chicago wing.

Oakland’s Barry Gibbs, defenseman, Miami’s Jim Harrison, center, Toronto’s Dale Roggman, defenseman, Los Angeles’ Jack Morris, goalie, Seattle’s

Chicago’s Stan Mikita, center, Chicago Black Hawks; Jerry Korab, defenseman; Chicago’s Jim McHenry, defenseman; Toronto’s Gary Smith, goalie, California’s

Dayton’s Garry Tobler, wing-center, Toronto’s Andre Shaw, wing, Phoenix’s Larry Loefer, center, Phoenix’s Wayne Stacey, center, Phoenix’s

Edmonton’s Norm Ullman, center, Toronto’s Bob Clarke, center, Philadelphia’s MacKenzie, center, Montreal’s New York’s Phil Myer, goalie, Montreal’s

Los Angeles’ Ken Dryden, goalie, Montreal’s Guy Lafleur, center, Montreal’s Steve Sutherland, wing, Port Huron’s

Miami’s Bernie Parent, goalie, Philadelphia’s Fred Gaudin, center, Boston’s

San Jose’s Peter Mahovich, center, San Jose’s Mike Carran, goalie, U.S. Olympic Team’s Bill Goldsworthy, wing, Minnesota’s Dale Tallon, defenseman, Vancouver’s

New England’s Bob Sheehan, wing, Ontario’s Eddie Johnston, goalie, Boston’s Rick Ley, defenseman, Toronto’s Larry Pless, wing, Montreal’s Matt Ravich, New England

New York’s Garry Desjardins, goalie, Chicago’s Dave Gardner, Steve Stunt, Phil Harris, truss line, Toronto’s Mark

Ontario’s Doug Favell, goalie, Philadelphia’s Dave Keen, center, Toronto’s Jacques Lemaire, center, Montreal’s John McKenzie, wing, Boston’s

Winnipeg’s Bobby Hull, left wing, Chicago’s Fred Gaudin, defenseman, Boston’s Ted Irvine, wing, New York’s

Wakely, goalie, St. Louis.

## ABA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	43	19	.691	—
New York	37	25	.597	6 1/2
Philadelphia	33	29	.531	10
Buffalo	11	49	.220	28 1/2
Central Division				
Baltimore	24	34	.413	—
Atlanta	22	36	.379	2 1/2
Charlotte	11	47	.303	15 1/2
Cleveland	17	41	.294	9
Western Division				
Minneapolis	35	17	.674	—
Chicago	34	18	.657	1 1/2
Phoenix	38	25	.603	12
Detroit	22	39	.361	27
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	36	26	.581	—
Golden State	37	25	.597	1 1/2
Seattle	37	25	.597	1 1/2
Houston	22	37	.369	26
Portland	15	48	.238	37 1/2

## Ruiz, Major Leaguer, Killed in Car Accident

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 14 (UPI).—Chico Ruiz, scheduled to join the Kansas City Royals this week, was killed in an automobile accident near here. He was driving home alone when his car hit a pole.

The 32-year-old infielder, in the major leagues for eight years, was with the California Angels last season. He was involved in an incident with teammate Alex Johnson, who accused him of pulling a gun on him.



PALM BALL—Golfer Jerry Barber climbs a palm tree in Palm Springs, Calif., to retrieve his ball.

## Canadiens' Unbeaten Streak Protected by Goalie Dryden

BOSTON, Feb. 14 (AP).—The Montreal Canadiens, given another brilliant performance by goalie Ken Dryden, extended their unbeaten streak to eight games by holding the Boston Bruins to a 2-4 tie in a National Hockey League game yesterday.

Dryden kicked out 39 shots, while Bruins goalie Gerry Cheevers had only 18 saves.

### Penguins 4, Canucks 4

Jean Pronovost scored his second goal of the game at 9:03 of the third period to snap a tie and Pittsburgh went on to defeat Vancouver, 4-4.

The Canucks trailed the Penguins, 4-1, and proceeded to battle back to a 4-4 deadlock on Wayne Connolly's goal at 7:18 of the final period.

### Rangers 4, Kings 2

Rod Gilbert and Jean Ratelle each scored his 35th goal of the season Sunday night as New York Rangers beat Los Angeles Kings, 4-2.

The Rangers took a 3-0 lead in the first seven minutes. Gilbert, Ted Irvine and Gene Carr gave the Rangers the quick lead.

### Flyers 4, Sabres 4

Bob Clarke banged in a shot with 8:32 left to give Philadelphia a 4-4 tie with Buffalo in a game that saw Rick Martin tie a rookie record with his 30th goal for the Sabres.

“Last-period goals by Cliff Koroll and Chico Maki carried Chicago to a 3-1 victory over Toronto, its fourth victory in five games—there was one tie—against the Maple Leafs this season.

### Montreal 2, Boston 2 (Lapointe, Plek, Gaudin)

New York 4, Los Angeles 2 (Gilbert, Ratelle, Irvine, Carr, Lemieux, Goring). Chicago 3, Toronto 1 (Koroll, Maki, Plek, Kariya). Pittsburgh 4, Vancouver 4 (Rupp 2, Pronovost 2, Fontenay, Pellet, Maki, Schmitt, Ward, Connolly). Philadelphia 4, Buffalo 4 (Plevin, Joyal, Maki, Clarke, Martin, Evans, Loefer, Hamilton).

## Sports Calendar For Europe

Today  
London—Boxing at Royal Albert Hall (European featherweight champion Joe Legra defends title against Britain’s Evan Armstrong).

Tomorrow  
Hull, England—Soccer, Northern Ireland vs. Spain, in European Nations Cup.

Stockholm—Opening day of Swedish Auto Rally.

Thursday  
Antwerp—Final day of six-day cycling.

Friday  
Milan—Opening of six-day cycling race.

Wolverhampton, England—British women’s indoor track championships.

Saturday  
Oslo—World speed skating championships (ends Sunday). Wolverhampton—Britain vs. Spain, indoor track.

## ABA Results

Sunday’s Games  
Indiana 122, Memphis 10. (McGinnis 24, Miller 24; Denzel 22, Williams 15). Kentucky 121, Carolina 92. (Cass 24, Odoms 24; Little 24, Lander 10). Virginia 124, Denver 123. (Ferry 29, O. Smith 29; Simpson 24, Robinson 16). Dallas 122, New York 117. (E. Jones 24, R. Jones 22; Barry 27, Roche 13).

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## Rosburg Wins 1st In Decade

Takes Hope Golf; Won Crosby in '61

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 14 (AP).—Bob Rosburg, a balding, paunchy 45-year-old veteran, fought off a flock of youthful challengers with a final-round 67 yesterday and won the \$29,000 first prize in the Bob Hope Desert golf classic.

Rosburg posted a 90-hole total of 344, 15 under par in this five-day marathon as he scored his first victory since taking the Bing Crosby National Pro-Am in 1961.

He won yesterday by a stroke over Lanny Wadkins, a 22-year-old rookie who matched his five-under-par 67 in the bright, warm sunshine that bathed the 6,500-yard Indian Wells Country Club course.

Johnny Miller, a bitterly disappointed 24-year-old, was tied for third with Jerry Heard, also 24. Miller three-putted three of the last four greens after he had taken a brief lead.

Miller finished with a 67 and Heard, who led by two strokes when the play started, had a 73 including a triple-bogey seven on the second hole where he hit his tee shot out of bounds, with the ball glancing off two trees and coming to rest in a swimming pool. They had 346 totals.

Arnold Palmer, the defending champion and four-time winner of this event, was in the thick of the race in the early going, battling into contention with three consecutive birdies starting on the fifth hole.

But he failed to birdie the par-five eighth hole and then, on the ninth, hit his tee shot out of bounds. He’d done the same thing twice in Friday’s round. He said he hadn’t hit one out of bounds in the last five years.

He took a double-bogey six on that hole and was out of it, finishing with a 69 for 243, one stroke back of Bob Murphy, who has a 66-347.

Jack Nicklaus had a 68 for 351 and Lee Trevino closed with a 66 for 354.

Nicklaus also won an automobile for hitting his shot closest to the hole on the par-three 15th, and donated it to the Eisenhower charities, beneficiaries of the tournament proceeds.

After his victory, Rosburg said, “I’ve won a couple of big tour events, but to come back after 11 years and just prove to myself that I can do it... words can’t express it.”

“I’m really pleased the way my nerves held up after not having won in 11 years,” said the former PGA champion.

LEADING FINISHERS

Bob Rosburg	\$18,000	66-69-72-67-344
L. Wadkins	\$15,000	69-70-70-67-345
Jerry Heard	\$8,500	69-70-70-71-346
J. Miller	\$8,500	69-70-70-71-346
Bob Murphy	\$4,500	66-71-71-69-347
Dean Beman	\$4,250	69-70-70-68-348
Ray Soren	\$4,250	70-70-71-70-350
Grier Jones	\$4,250	70-70-70-69-349
Deane Beman	\$4,250	72-69-70-75-349
L. Hudson	\$4,100	70-70-70-70-351
J. Nicklaus	\$4,100	68-72-70-69-351
K. Karley	\$4,100	70-70-70-68-351
Mike Soren	\$4,000	72-70-70-67-352
Andy Allen	\$3,500	72-70-70-69-352
Gary Soren	\$3,500	72-70-70-69-352
Phil Rodgers	\$3,175	71-70-70-70-353
Tommy Aaron	\$3,175	70-69-72-71-353
Red Cross	\$3,100	70-70-70-70-354
G. Kardon	\$3,000	68-69-72-70-354
L. Robert	\$3,000	72-69-70-71-354
Tom Shaw	\$3,000	72-69-70-71-354
Lee Trevino	\$3,000	70-71-72-68-354

## Football Coach For '73 Named By Nebraska U.

OMAHA, Feb. 14 (AP).—The University of Nebraska board of regents has approved the appointment of Thomas W. Osborne as head football coach, effective Jan. 3, 1973. Osborne is a former pro player with the Washington Redskins.

Head coach Bob Devaney is retiring after the 1973 football season, but will remain as athletic director.

Osborne, who holds a doctorate from Nebraska, was a star at Hastings College in Nebraska and was drafted by the San Francisco 49ers. He played end with the Redskins in 1960 and 1961.

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RECOMMENDED BY FRANK SINATRA & DRIS BLANKTON

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Tuesday, February 22, 8 p.m. (Volontaire)  
To celebrate the anniversary of the birth of  
**CHOPIN**  
Recital Bernard  
**RINGEISSEN**

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Antigua (air)	\$12.00	Spain (air)	\$12.00
Aruba (air)	\$12.00	Switzerland (air)	\$12.00
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Bahamas (sea)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Bahrain (air)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Belize (air)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Belize (sea)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
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Botswana (air)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Botswana (sea)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Brazil (air)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Brazil (sea)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Brunei (air)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Brunei (sea)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Bulgaria (sea)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Burkina Faso (air)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Burkina Faso (sea)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Burundi (air)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Burundi (sea)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Cambodia (air)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Cambodia (sea)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Cameroon (air)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Cameroon (sea)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Canada (air)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Canada (sea)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Cape Verde (air)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Cape Verde (sea)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Cayman Islands (air)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Cayman Islands (sea)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Czech Republic (air)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Czech Republic (sea)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.00
Dominican Republic (air)	\$12.00	Yugoslavia (sea)	\$12.



